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No. 3—Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut —Dr. Thomas W. Colescott, Surgeon in charge; Assistants, J. A. Dougherty, C. A. Fisher.

No. 4—Corner Main and Fifteenth streets—Dr. John E. Crowe, Surgeon in charge; Assistants, A. P. Brewer, T. H. Cochran, George C. Allen.

No. 5—For Erysipelas Diseases, Bardstown turnpike.

No. 6—Green street, between Fifth and Centre—Dr. J. M. Knight, Surgeon in charge; Assistants, J. M. Finley, C. F. Sanborn.

No. 7—On a hill east of Park Barracks.

No. 8—Fifth street, between Broadway and York—Dr. Hale Surgeon in charge; Assistant, J. A. Octulony.

No. 9—Corner Market and Wenzel streets.

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No. 11—Corner Chestnut and Floyd, and City Hospital.

No. 12—Corner Magazine and Ninth streets—Dr. R. J. Dalton, Surgeon in charge; Assistant, J. B. Gerard.

No. 13—Corner Green and Thirteenth streets—Dr. Spinnal C. Meriwether, Surgeon in charge; Assistants, J. Logan, J. Harden.

No. 14—Corner Brook and Brondway (for officers).

No. 15—Fifth House, Nortburg turnpike.

No. 16—Waithan's stores, Jeffersonville, Ind.

No. 17—Blind Asylum, Shelbyville turnpike.

No. 18—Farmers' Hall, Jefferson street.

No. 19—Johnson House, between the Bardstown and Newburg turnpikes.

Post Chaplain—Rev. Wm. Helman, Brook street, between Jefferson and Market streets.

Hospital Chaplain—Rev. W. W. Meech, Sixth street, between Walnut and Green streets.

THE CHARACTER OF ABOLITIONISM.

Portrayed by the Eminent President of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, Nathan Lord, Esq.

To the Editors of the Boston Courier:

When an abolitionist justifies the new proclaimed policy of the Administration, he takes the ground that slavery is the cause of the war, and that either the Government or slavery must be destroyed. But the Government must not be destroyed. Therefore slavery must be abolished. His first fallacy consists in a begging of the question, and his second in a deceptive substitution of terms—the Government for its Administration.

His adversary denies the assumption that slavery is the cause of the war, any more than the laws is the cause of transgression, or the money of the way-laid traveler the cause of his robbery or murder. An antecedent is not necessarily and morally a cause. He affirms, on the contrary, that abolitionism is the causative antecedent of the war, and will be fatal to the Government if its destructive policy be carried on. But Government must be sustained, and therefore all good citizens must think, and speak, and vote, in the exercise of their constitution, freedom, so as to secure, if that be possible, a better administration of it.

This is a very considerable issue. As things now are, it is of great consequence that the people to whom the Government belongs should look well into the dispute. Otherwise they may lose their inheritance without knowing it, and reparation may be impossible. A government, like a house, is more easily demolished than rebuilt.

Some of us, Mr. Editor, who hold no office and publish no paper, and have no intention of doing either, have, so far, a fair claim to be heard in respect to the controversy now going on. Besides, we have somewhat carefully studdied the abolitionists, whose doctrines the present recognized agents of the people are about to carry out in their administration of affairs. We can speak from the book.

Our method is historical, which is best adapted to the occasion. Men may speculate about slavery and its relations till they are gray and be no wiser. The doctors of that fashion everywhere disagree as to its origin, its nature, its design, its genius, and spirit, its politics, ethics and theology, its science and its literature and manners.

Since this war began we have read many ingenious discussions of the subject from learned jurists, statesmen, divines, but only to perceive how they have multiplied confusions. The writers have looked out from their respective different stand-points, and reasoned in evident subversion of their different ideas more numerous than Bacon has described, till they have bewildered themselves and—which is worse—the innocent but unconcious public. An epidemic mental disease is consequently settled upon us. We wait for some highly raised and concentrated solvent to digest all their respective varieties of wisdom before a panacea can be found. Then, however, the poor afflicted patient may be beyond recovery.

Doubtless the only sufficient solvent of all our intellectual crudities is revelation. But we fear the patient is too far gone, already, to bear a spirit raised so much above the pasture. We must confine ourselves with what is next best—history. That is the wisdom of God in his moral providence, and to know that may be of great consequence in default of more spiritual enlightenment.

We find that, before the era of abolition, this whole country enjoyed remarkable union, peace, and prosperity for half a century. Its general officers were chosen with reference to no sectional peculiarities but as representatives of parties indiscriminately scattered over all the States. No considerable sectional disputes arose in the Congress but such as grew out of natural diversities of physical condition. Tariffs, internal improvements, bounties, and the like, suggested somewhat exhausted controversy. The heat produced was hardly more than enough to produce a healthy intellectual activity, and check the bad tendencies of appropriating majorities. So far there was but little difference between Northern and Southern politicians, in the spirit with which they contended, or the expedients which they adopted. It would have been difficult, and of little consequence, in a moral point of view, to strike a balance between them. Neither the logic of statesmen, nor the craft of politicians could have awakened dangerous personal or sectional animosities, or disturbed constitutional relations, so long as they overstepped not the limits of expediency, and effected no moral control of the public mind. Calhoun and Webster at the head, or such men as Brooks and Sumner at the tail, could never have contended greatly to the public detriment, till the Congress let in subjects of discussion that concerned more immediately the moral government of God. That was our original mistake, which some of the fathers had foreseen with fears and warnings—the common mistake of all countries, as virtue declines—of essaying, wittingly or unwittingly, to bring together what God requires us to keep asunder—the Church and the State. Till we made that blunder the country was united, prosperous, and happy. There had been no such instance in the history of the world.

If there were, before that time, any dangerous plotters against the Government, North or South, we find no evidence of it in history. That there may have been men on both sides, ready to have taken advantage of occasions to exalt themselves on the ruins of the republic, it is not improbable, for Americans are no exceptions to the common law of selfishness and ambition. But such men could have made no figure. The Union, the Constitution, and the laws are sacred, and the country would have rejected any conspiracy against them as a healthy stomach rejects poison. Such madness could have reached no higher than a whisky insurrection. We were safe and honorable till the moral balance was deranged, and the Church and State fell out of their true relations to each other and to moral government.

We were tempted, almost unconsciously, into that snare by introducing a moral element—slavery—into the reckoning of politics, and thereby brought Church and State together down to that lower level. From that time our glory has departed. Our Christianity has become secular, and our secular glory has been dimmed in having lost the reflection of a more spiritual light. We have substituted speculation for faith, and our speculative discussions have degraded into angry wranglings. We have made God and men to exchange places. His institutes and His constitutions we have interpreted by the "higher law" of our own conceits. We have converted the sovereign law-giver into a politician. We have discussed by our own standards, and determined by vote, how it is best for him to carry on His government of the world. We have inquired not what He has willed and said and done, but what it is expedient for Him to will and say and do, according to a master, a party, or a school.

We have popularized our creeds, measured principles by their utilities, men by their clothes, and God himself by His supposed subserviency to our ideas.

Let us observe the process: The South is slaveholding. It is so constitutionally and legally. Slavery enters into the structure of its society; not a thing of accident, possibly not everywhere of preference, but an inheritance according to the common law of earth—a providential order—without which, in view of necessarily, that is of naturally and statedly existing diversities of race, culture, and condition, the social state could not have been constituted at all, and "life, liberty, and happiness" would have been insecure to a civilian and Christian people, who had just bought them at so great a price. Slavery was not, indeed, the corner-stone, but the practical condition of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. Whatever disadvantages were admitted to attend it, like all other institutions administered by men, it was held to be legitimate. It had existed in the usages of nations, for the ends of social conservatism and of moral government, since Cain was signmatized and made a fugitive and vagabond on earth, and Ham was consigned, in one line of his descendants, to the rule of Shem and Japheth. It was common law. It was incorporated into the civil institutes of Moses. It was recognized accordingly by Christ and his Apostles. They regulated it by the just and benevolent precepts of the New Testament. They condemned all intermeddlers with it—such as they predicted of the last days of the Christian dispensation—as "proud, knowing nothing but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth," from whom all Christians, and especially the pastors of the flock, should turn away. The fathers were not remarkably considerate of these things, but they were not ignorant of them. They accordingly held slavery to be exceptionable only in its abuses, and that notwithstanding abuses, it should be left to the regulations of the States whose climate, soil, or other physical habitudes or conditions should need them to retain it.

It actually obtained, at the adoption of the Constitution, in all but a single State, which had early favored the introduction of the new philosophy, and whose experience had found it to be unprofitable. Wherever it was subsequently abolished, its want of physical adaptation and its consequent incompetency, not its essential wrongfulness, were mainly the reasons of its abolition. Against that, in an early period, Jonathan Edwards had protested, in vindication of moral government; and, to assert his Christian liberty, had bought a slave. Thoughtful men were not troubled by the thing itself, but only by its accidents. The philosophy of sentiment and romance had not then extensively infected the descendents of the Puritans. If excitable individuals among them had begun to feel the *aura* of the dawning illuminism and of moral fanaticism of that period, and consequently condemned slavery by that criterion, even they were not regardless of their plighted faith. They saw no justifiable remedy for the supposed evil, but in such amendments of the Constitution as are provided for in that instrument itself, or in friendly constitutional legislation, or the insensible influence of providential or moral causes, that could not be reckoned or compelled beforehand. So it stood—an integral part of the best social edifice that had ever been reared by man, and contributing, in its own constituted order, to an unexampled prosperity. So it stood—an occasion, indeed, of many wrongs and sufferings such as are incident to earth, but also of invaluable and otherwise impossible benefits to a degraded people, thereby brought nearer to the usages of civilized life, and, in as great proportion as our own citizens, into fellowship with the Church of God.

So it stood, till a generation arose that comprehended none of these living realities, that honored not the God of the fathers, and for his everlasting word of natural and revealed religion, substituted a "higher law." Among them were born the abolitionists, who are now, officially, supreme over the land. They were, at first, a small class of speculative enthusiasts, intoxicated by the airy pantheism of France and Germany, which had covertly breathed its spirit into the "glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Independence, and by that instrument insensibly infected the public mind. They were men of no mark or figure, inflated visionaries, mistaking their own fancies for another gospel, which is not another, destitute of all practical concern for Church or State, and affecting only suppossable or possible, undefined and undefinable interests of humanity in general. But they were ambitious, insinuating, resolved, and reckless. Intent upon an imaginary universal restitution, before God's appointed time, by sweeping processes of reform, as they called reform, without discrimination of time, place, age, sex, race, capacity, or condition, and passionately heated at evils attending the ordained relations of social life—evils growing not out of the relations themselves, but the bad passions of our common nature—the very passions by which they were unconsciously inflamed—they affected to restore society by first destroying it, and, thenceforward, not by the renewal of individual minds according to Christianity, but by political reformations and reconstructions, according to their own speculative conceits. They aspired to a millennium not of grace, but of nature; not spiritual by the power of the Holy Ghost, but platonic, according to the impulses and sentiments of the natural mind. They put feeling in the place of conscience. They substituted a man-God for the God-man; imaginary human rights for revealed human duties; and the happiness of the creature for the glory of the Creator—a happiness consisting not in a spiritual likeness to God, as the Scripture has described, but in the multiplying agreeable sensations according to the baptized paganism of sophisticated schoolmen. They referred the irregularities of society to restraints unnaturally laid by the family, the State, the Church, and the like, which they hoped a more refined free love, a self-determining will, and a liberty to enjoy whatever God and nature had put into their hands. Such, at least, was the spirit and genius of the idolatry which, at length embodied itself in the abolitionism of the North, developing, however, variously, according to the different temperaments, tastes, mental and moral habits, or the associations, and other accidental peculiarities of the individuals who fell in its snare.

Great errors do not obtain currency and become effect, but as they are permitted to have reference to respectable authority. Unhappily for the country, abolitionism acquired that advantage. For it was an illusion that glared, at the same time, upon the benevolent seekers and the infatuated dreamers of a common salvation, and captivated for a time, some whom it could not absolutely seduce or hopelessly destroy. It was so as when, under a similar temptation in the mother country, some such men as Edmund Burke and Robert Hall were borne on the deceitful current of false opinions till the roar of the tumbling cataract awoke them, and they were hardly saved by springing into the eddies, or clinging to the rocks. Forgetful of the lessons of history and revelation, they were slow to believe that a wisdom which boasted such great things of a superior light and a heavenly charity could be, after all, shallow and delusive.

They sympathized generously or benevolently, with afflicted humanity, and the painted dream of universal emancipation which played before their excited fancies seemed a realization of what belongs only to an age in the dark, unrevealed future, of Providence, to which we have yet to pass amid scenes more terrible than any of the antecedent revolutions through which Jesus Christ has been advancing to His throne of judgment and of glory. So here, a few like Adams and Channing, to say nothing of distinguished living men, by we know not what secret political or philosophical bias, what vein of morbid sentiment, what blurred ethical or theological vision, by words whose meaning they did not measure, by reasonings inconsistent with some of their acknowledged principles, and unworthy of their intellect and their fame, gave encouragement, if not patronage, to the dangerous idolatry.

Abolition became an institution, organic and vital—body and soul—a working power, representative of a new type of moral and social wisdom — improved, comprehensive, philosophical, and destined to prevail. As its gaudy sophistry took its natural, popular effect, it assumed to be arrogant, insulting, and encroaching. It was envious of God's appointed orders, the family, the State, the Church—and scrupied not to assail their blood-cemented foundations. It labeled the Constitution as a "league with death, and a covenant with hell." It set up its propaganda, assembled its conventions, and sent abroad its agents. It became a subtle disputant, a cunning innovator, a daring reformer, a fiery agitator, a virulent declaimer, a malignant denouncer, implacable persecutor. Gaining confidence at its acquired ascendency over the simple, the curious, the fearful, the imaginative, the sentimental, the undisciplined, the passionate—it aspired to popular control and revolutionary distinction. But to that end it must become religious. It was ready for the occasion. It appealed accordingly to the moral sense now jostled from its popularity. It appealed to scripture, now twisted by improved versions, arbitrary criticisms, and fantastic commentaries, from its literal, direct, and scientific meanings, till it was made as subservient and obscure as a Delphic oracle—the very scripture which it had before denounced as hostile to its ideas, or had disparaged as unworthy of competition with its higher law. It even clothed itself in the robes of sanctity and kept its Sabbaths. It assumed control, extensively, of the religious press. It ascended the platform and the pulpit. It figured at anniversaries. It dispensed, *ex cathedra*, the oracles of the new divinity and impreceated the wrath of heaven upon all who refused fealty and homage. To the same end, also, it must be political. It affected the well-being of the State. It studied intrigue and finesse. It became an expert. It mastered all the chicanery of wires, caucuses, and conventions. It calculated its forces. It disciplined its ranks. It found the balance of power, and then sold itself to the progressive party. The price was *the government of the country*. The object was the dissolution of the Union, and then the introduction of its New Jerusalem—Returning Messiah—a Church and State Melchisedek—King and priest—impersonated in an Independent or a Tribune. We have seen with what a Shylock savageness it has insisted on the bond. We have seen how tamely the constituted keeper of our liberties has consented to the sacrifice.

Such is the moral record of abolitionism, down to the date of the President's proclamation. It has been but imperfectly understood. Hence our confusions. Wise and learned civilians have left it too much out of their reckoning of our public difficulties and dangers, because it is moral and therefore not in the line of their professional pursuits. But this is to be false to fact, dishonorable to history, and dangerous to the Church and State. It is to heal the hurt of the daughter of the people slightly, and perpetuate controversy and war. The moral question which divides us is supreme. There can be now no sound philosophy, no comprehensive judgment where it is not so installed, and all judgment will be unjust without it. Abolitionism stands out historically, the active, practical cause of all our troubles. Without it, other existing causes would have been of no effect. It was manifestly so when it began to figure in the halls of Congress. It has been so in all our subsequent discussions which have filled the land with strife. It was more manifestly so in its alliance with miscalculating politicians in the Fremont campaign, and more decisively in their demonstration at Chicago. It was so not less remarkably in its appropriation of religious men, and the convention of equally miscalculating representatives of the churches. Many of these good and patriotic citizens, lay and cleri al, meant not what they did. Their eyes were blind. We blame them not for bad intentions, but a bad mistake. On the stormy sea of politics, and in the clouds of speculation and romance, they had lost their reckoning. They were blinded by old prejudices of sect and party. They heeded not those great men who died uttering the voices of remonstrance and of warning. They perceived not that true conservatism had been obliged by the new idolatry to change its residence; that party names were no longer significant of things, and that our issues must be changed. They understood not that American liberty had lost its balance; that they who should henceforth follow its mimic watch cry would, without a miracle, fall into confusion, and precipitate the running way for a bloody despotism that would lord it over the heritage of God. They had not studied that subtle power—a power of air even—which, by it's apparent subserviency, actually ruled them, and still claims to be their master. It has, indeed, its hold upon them. It insists ruthlessly upon the bond. It will have it, for its pressure bears along the rulers of the people, and, with it, the life blood of the Church and State, if another Daniel come not to judgment, or if Faneuil Hall introduce not an era of deliverance, and reverse the judgment of Altoona and the capital.

So we make good our case. Abolitionism is at fault. It is false and wrong. It destroys the ancient landmarks. It obliterates the old paths. It puts its heel on constitutional relations. It sunders what God has united, and unites what God has sundered. It would subvert the Government of the country, which is of God, and "whoso resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God"—and all the worse for affecting to keep it. And it is madness, though there is a method in it. What for should we commit this wrong? What for should we violate our plighted faith? What for should we reject the dictates of religion, the usages of civilized and Christian life, the claims of humanity, the providential enlargement of superior races, and doom, as we necessarily must, an inferior, imbecile, and dependent race, which God has committed to our trust, to a condition worse than slavery — to a lingering, miserable, and hopeless death? What for should we affect to change the spots of the leopard or the skin of the Ethiopian? What for to equalize qualities that God has made judiciously unequal for the better conservation of the sinful world, and the safer distribution of its selfish forces till its probation shall naturally end? To undertake what is impossible is absurd. To force an absurdity, where such great interests are at stake, to violate the constitution of the universe, the happiness of man, and the honor of the Creator. To do it at a cost of blood which fills the land with mourning, and of untold millions, if not of gold, yet of promises to pay it, which could be redeemed only by the bloody sweat of an abused and suffering people, is an evil passing all the powers of computation. We are bound to look at these things, not technically, not politically, not speculatively, but morally and practically as they are. We are bound to protest against them, and against the administration of the Government, if Government, for the sake of the Government itself; not forcibly, but by free speech and free votes, and an appeal to Him who deals not with images but realities, and "will render to every man according to his work."

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

It is not in the power of your correspondent to add anything to the well earned reputation of the Louisville Journal, or to flatter its able conductors, if I were so disposed; yet, having been an almost constant subscriber and reader of the Journal for more than a score of years, and having during that period closely scrutinized its course, I claim the right to speak and be heard through its columns.

For more than *thirty-two* years has the Journal toiled on in season and unseasonably, for the truest and best interests of Kentucky, and of the whole country, "knowing no North, no South, no East, no West," but doing justice alike to every section. It is true in the great political contests of that period it has been partisan, but for the party whose principles were based upon the Constitution, and as taught us by the fathers of the republic.

As fierce as have been some of those political contests, the Journal has always been magnanimous towards its political opponents.

Far seeing, it has from time to time described the dangers ahead, and faithfully and promptly sounded the note of warning, always pointing to its friends and to the country. Each daily issue contains a leading editorial, many of which evince statesmanship worthy a place in the archives of the nation; for its sarcasm, its poetry, its able contributors, its general and commercial intelligence, as well as the amount and ability of its editorial matter, the Journal cannot be excelled. It is the advocate of education, literature, and science, a reliable current history, and political text book of the times.

But its chief commendation is its stern loyalty. When the storm of the rebellion broke upon the country, and was sweeping wildly and furiously, when the ship of State was fearfully laboring amidst the rocks and reefs—when men's hearts were trembling and failing them, and passion ruled the hour, the Louisville Journal nobly breasted the storm. And while many journals and journalists were hesitating and compromising, the Editors of this journal promptly, fearlessly, and energetically addressed themselves to the herculean task of saving the State and the country from wreck and ruin. It is but just to say that by wise counsels, earnest appeals, convincing arguments, the expositon of secret traitors and plots, and a sound conservative policy, and stern patriotism, it has not only rendered essential service to the country at large, but it has been the chief instrument in saving Kentucky from the vortex of secessionism.

For these and other reasons the Journal merits the continued and increasing favor of the public. And now, kind reader, can you not aid in the circulation of a journal so meritorious? If there be united action and a laudable emulation in forwarding to the venerable Editor a rich and handsome New Year's present of hundreds and thousands of new subscribers. By so doing you will evidence an appreciation of true and exalted merit, and benefit the country in this its day of peril by disseminating wholesome, conservative doctrine and a pure patriotism.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

SOUTHWESTERN KENTUCKY.

COLUMBUS, KY., Dec. 23, 1862.

It is still impossible to learn positively about the operations of the enemy in this department. Reports up to noon place him at Hickman, some 3,500 strong, but there is no one in town able to endorse any of these reports.

The troops that left here last night or yesterday evening returned to day about 9 o'clock A. M., and about noon two companies were sent out to Union City.

There is considerable excitement here, but I find no intelligent persons who believe that the enemy intends to attack this place.

The command of troops here was to-day, by Special Order No. 155, turned over to Gen. Tuttle. The Order reads: "The 21st Missouri volunteers, Col. Moore; 40th Iowa, Col. Garrett; detachment of 35th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Rothrock; detachment of 119th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Taylor; detachment of 20th Ohio, Capt. ——; detachment of 13th Wisconsin, with 12-pound howitzers; Scofield's 1st Missouri battery, Capt. Logan's company of infantry, and all the employees of Capts. Twyman, Cox, and Gaster are hereby placed under command of Brig. Gen. Tuttle.

"By order of Brig. Gen. Thos. A. Davis.

"J. LOVELL, A. A. G."

Nothing further of importance to-day.

SEE SEE ESS

☞ The following is a list of patients admitted to hospitals in this city on the 25th of December:

HOSPITAL NO. FOUR.

David Dillon, co. F, 52d Ohio.
Wm. F. Fleming, corporal, co. A, 21st Wisconsin.
David Hawser, co. H, 9th Ohio.
Levi P. Lemaster, co. I, 21st Wisconsin.
Robert Phillips, co. C, 4th Michigan.
John Wathlins, co. A, 51st Indiana.

HOSPITAL NO. ONE.

Chas. Seitz, sergeant, co. G, 8th Kentucky Cavalry.

HOSPITAL NO. THIRTEEN.

John S. Long, co. C, 73d Illinois.

HOSPITAL NO. TWENTY.

Preston Sharps, co. C, 81st Indiana.
Wm. H. Galine, rebel prisoner.
Jos. Fugott, rebel prisoner.

HOSPITAL NO. THREE.

Oscar Chamberlain, corporal, co. F, 19th U. S. I.
Wm. H. Cole, co. H, 5th Kentucky.

HOSPITAL NO. FIFTEEN.

Isaac Prisnell, co. —, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

HOSPITAL NO. TWELVE.

H. A. Battles, recruit, 1st Tennessee.
John Clurel, recruit, 5th Tennessee.
Wm. Cawley, co. B, 78th Illinois.
James G. Cawley, co. B, 78th Illinois.
M. C. Harris, co. K, 21 Michigan.
Adam S. Kenady, recruit, 5th Tennessee Cavalry.
Jos. Lane, recruit, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.
Adam Shilley, co. B, 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lewis Wallace, co. B, 12th Kentucky.

HOSPITAL NO. SIXTEEN.

Wm. W. Barrett, co. A, 17th Indiana.
Oscar J. Barker, co. —, 5th Michigan Battery.
Moses Miles, sergeant, co. D, 5th Indiana Cavalry.

ITEMS OF REBEL NEWS.—We find in the Murfreesboro Rebel Banner (Charley Kirk's paper) of the 17th, the following gossip:

GEN. S. B. BUCKNER.—This distinguished military chieftain leaves to-day to assume command of the defences of Mobile. The important duty of defending that city could be entrusted to no more competent commander. General Buckner possesses both genius and valor, and is entirely capable of successfully leading our greatest army.

We have already mentioned the order for the reorganization of the Kentucky cavalry brigade of Gen. A. Buford. The General is now in this place, and will soon take the field. His command is to consist of the regiments of Colonels D. Russ Butler, D. Howard Smith, and Waller Clhenault, with two others not yet named.

We understand that Brig. Gen. W. H. Carroll has resigned his position.

Col. James R. Howard, of the Alabama cavalry, who recently made a bold dash into Cumberland county, Ky., capturing a number of abolitionists and securing five thousand hogs, with other valuable spoil, has been in town several days. He is accompanied by Lieut. Waller Bullock, of Kentucky.

Dr. D. W. Strader, one of Morgan's most valuable scouts, has recently reached Knoxville with a large quantity of leather for the Government, and proposes to succeed in running through the blockade from Kentucky.

Lieut. Robert Tyler, aid to General Morgan, was very severely wounded in the late fight at Hartsville. A piece of shell struck his leg, inflicting a serious wound.

Capt. Robert Biggs, who for the past year has been commanding an independent company of Kentucky cavalry, has made application to have his command transferred to Gen. Morgan, being desirous of seeing as much active service as possible during the few remaining months of the war. Captain Biggs commanded the finest company in the old Kentucky State Guard, and is a brave, experienced, and excellent officer.

Lieut.-Gen. E. Kirby Smith left Knoxville for this place on Saturday last. He has been detained for several days by ill health. His army corps crossed the mountains through Sparta under command of Gen. McCown.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Mr. R. W. Blackburn, of Frankfort, and J. C. Black, of Scott county, Kentucky. They have been sojourning as political prisoners at Johnson's Island, Ohio, for several months.

Rev. Dr. E. W. Sehon, of Nashville, a distinguished and eloquent Methodist clergyman, is sojourning for the present in town.

We met on Gen. Morgan's staff the other day to the wrong lady. It is Miss Mattie, and not Miss Alice Ready. By the way, the Louisville Journal has a new name for Morgan. It styles him the "Red-handed Bandit."

There was a merry and happy party at the courthouse last evening, where were congregated fair women and brave men engaged in the mazes of the dance. The entertainment was given by the Chalmers brigade.

LET ENGLAND ATTEND TO HER OWN BUSINESS.—The language of Lord Russell, Lord Palmerston, and other members, ministerial and opposition, of the British Parliament, in regard to several Butler's New Orleans woman proclamation, is calculated to arouse the deepest indignation in this country, and that indignation will be enhanced, if possible, if it is true that the British Government, has protested to our Government on the same subject. The question here is not whether Butler was right or wrong (though, in truth, it is now apparent that he took the most unfortunate, impolitic, and boorish manner possible to express a proper idea). The American people put him out of sight entirely, and only ask, by what authority or right Great Britain assume to take care of the "interests of humanity," and to be the keeper of the morals and conscience of the entire world? It is this impudent assumption which creates feeling, not simply of resentment, but of apprehension For what may not be apprehended from a powerful nation imbued with such a meddlesome spirit? Is it not evident that her fears are the only guarantees against her exactions, and that the price of her friendship must be subjection to her whims and caprices by weaker nations?

In a word, she literally aspires to rule the world. Her statesmen seem as absolutely puffed up with their consequence as any member of her retail mercantile cockney. They have got an idea, cherished no doubt, by the slavish adulation always lavished on them by the abolitionist, of this country, that their opinions and wishes are of importance here. Perhaps, too, they think we are too distracted to resent their claims to take all mankind under their wings and teach them to behave themselves like good, obedient children. They are mistaken in this.

We know, and all civilized people know, that England has been, from the time of the Crusades, the great fillibuster of Christendom—a magnificient buccaneer, taking what she wants by the strong hand, and whining forth, like some of Gen. Sea rors of old, praises to God, while she practises cruelty and insolence upon men. We know, therefore, what her zeal for the morality of our Generals and armies means. She is getting a pretext ready for that day of "exhaustion" which her penny-a-liners talk about, when she can "mediate," dictate, and, perhaps, rule this continent.

Now that day will never come. The North will *not* be exhausted by the war. It can certainly endure all that Great Britain did in the beginning of the present century and survive it as greatly and prosperously as she did. It her statesmen would be more circumspect, and not drop so many words of comfort and half suggestions of hope to the rebels, the war would be ended in a much shorter time. As it is, the Southerners fight on in the desperate expectation of assistance from her—aid which, if it comes, will make a soldier of every man capable of bearing arms in the loyal States. When that day comes it will be decided literally, who shall survive as a first class nation—the United States, with natural resources so rich that men cannot labor without amassing property, or Great Britain, with her overworked millions crowded into little islands, not much too large to form counties here.—*Detroit Free Press.*

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE FLAG OF THE UNION.—A great many beautiful things have been said about the National Flag, a great deal of pretty poetry has been written about the Stars and Stripes; but nothing that we have seen excels this extract from the poem of Rev. S. F. Smith, delivered at the commencement of Brown University in September, 1861. W. W. M.

"All nature sings wildly the song of the free;
The *white* and the *blue* in unison flow;
The *white* in each billow that breaks on the shore,
The *blue* in the arching that canopies o'er
The land of our birth, in its glory outspread,
And sunset dyes mingle the stripes of the *red*.
Day fades into night, and the red stripe retires,
But the stars on blue light their glorious fires;
And though night be all gloomy with clouds overspread,
Every star keeps its place in the arch overhead:
When the storm is dispelled, and the tempest is thro',
We shall count every star on the field of the blue."

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 24, 1862.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Stites vs. Wheeler, No. 1, Christian; reversed.
Same vs. Same, No. 2, Christian; reversed.
Underwood vs. Hays, Warren; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company vs. Bondurant, Clarke; bond for costs executed and rule vs. appellants discharged.

Stewart vs. Caldwell, Lincoln; cross appeal granted. The Court adjourned to convene on the 2d day of January, 1863, and on that day the cases docketed for the 21st day of the term will be called, and on January 3d the cases docketed for the 22d day of the term will be called, and so on until the call of the docket is completed.

FIRE AT LEXINGTON.—The large brick bagging establishment of Benjamin Gratz, Esq., at the end os Short street continued, Lexington, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. It contained, we understand, a large quantity of baled hay and corn belonging to the Government. Notwithstanding there was a guard around the premises, it is thought to have been the work of an incendiary, as it doubtless was. The hemp house destroyed was 52 by 42 feet—two stories high. The bagging factory was also two stories high, 180 feet by 32. The original cost of these buildings was $8,000. There was no insurance upon the property, as the insurance agencies are forbidden to insure houses containing Government stores.

ARMY AWARDS.—The following awards were made on Wednesday, by Capt. George Evans, U. S. Commissary at Covington, Ky:

Proctor & Gamble, 20,000 lbs candles, at 7c per pound.
D. Harper & Son, 500 bushels of beans, at $2 38 per bushel.
J. C. Thomas, 500 brls flour, at $5 75 per brl.
T. R. Biggs & Co., 75,000 lbs sugar, at 11½c.
T. Emery & Son, 10,000 lbs candles, at 29,74,100.
R. Andrews & Son, 50 brls vinegar, at 33½c.
Brown, Stout, & Butler, 50 brls molasses, at 55c per gallon.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

CHRISTMAS IN THE HOSPITALS.

The patients and employees of general hospital No. 8 beg leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to those patriotic ladies and gentlemen who most kindly furnished them a sumptuous and elegant Christmas dinner.

FRANKLIN IRISH,
Surgeon in charge—hospital No. 8.

The chaplain was present to give thanks, and by invitation sat down with the soldiers to as generous a repast as it was possible for loyal hearts and generous and willing hands to provide. The soldiers expressed the highest satisfaction.

W. W. MEECH,
Hospital chaplain.

The members of company F, 34th regiment Kentucky Volunteers, tender a vote of thanks to Captain Joseph B. W. for the splendid Christmas dinner. The turkeys were most delicious.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.

The thanks of the officers and inmates of general hospital No. 6 are due to Mrs. S. Hillman, of this city, for a bountiful Christmas dinner.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

At the splendid banquet given to the soldiers at the Phœnix on Christmas Day, Mr. Isaac P. Kelly was called to the chair and Mr. Manasses Miller was appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the soldiers be and they are hereby presented to the loyal ladies of Louisville for their very bountiful supply of provisions, by which we were enabled to enjoy a fine Christmas dinner—that with this and other evidences of their liberality and loyalty, we feel our hearts warmed and our arms nerved anew in battle for our Constitution, our glorious Union, and our flag.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the cooks and waiters for the very handsome manner in which they set out, arranged, and ornamented the tables, thereby adding greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Resolved, That we have listened with sentiments of pride and admiration to the noble and patriotic Union address of Mr. John J. Oakley, of Capt. A. H. Speed's company C, of the Louisville Legion, and, believing it calculated to accomplish great good, do urgently request a copy of the same for publication.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the Louisville papers.

ISAAC P. KELLY,
Co. H, 94th Ohio Vols., Chairman.
MANASSES MILLER, Co. H, 105th Ohio Vols., Secretary.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

EXCHANGE BARRACKS,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 26, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Permit us, on the part of the soldiers of these barracks, through the columns of your excellent paper, to return our sincere thanks to the kind and patriotic ladies of this city for the good things of life which they so willingly and kindly sent to these barracks for a Christmas dinner to the soldiers. Believe us, the heartfelt sympathy they have exhibited will always be remembered by them with the warmest emotions of gratitude. The sorrows and privations of camp life heretofore have been in a measure dispelled by the manner in which the ladies of Louisville have shown their gratitude for their privations in the tented field, to maintain the glorious stars and stripes of our country. In conclusion, let us again return our sincere thanks to the ladies of Louisville.

CAPT. A. KOOATS,
Commanding Exchange Barracks.
W. M. BREESE, Adj't.

More Robberies.—The Nashville Dispatch is informed that the residence of Mrs. Crutcher, the mother-in-law of Gen. Maney, in that city, was entered by a band of robbers on Monday night and robbed of a large sum of money, all her silver plate, and other valuables. The same band also entered other houses in the neighborhood (a mile or so outside of Edgefield) and committed more or less depredations at each house.

Draft again Postponed.—By order of the Governor, the draft in Massachusetts ordered to fill the deficiency of 2,000 under the nine months' call, which was to take place December 18th, is further postponed to January 8th.

Population of Chicago.—A carefully-taken census of Chicago, just completed, shows that the population during the past two years has increased 27,768. In 1860 it was 100,262. Now it is 137,000.

The Government authorities are erecting an extensive warehouse depot at Nicholasville for the storage of army supplies.

Gen. G. W. Cass, of Allegheny, is named as a suitable democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING THE Sight by adapting aid to impaired vision as age advances is too often lightly estimated. The slight defect often commences wearing glasses old enough for her mother; her eyes very soon become adapted to such accustomed aid, and thereafter she is seldom by such glasses, and very soon must have a pair of spectacles to see to walk the streets. DR. RAMSEY has for many years devoted his time, at 84

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

☞ Daily Journal, delivered in the city.....$10 00

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL.

Daily per year..... 10 00
Da ly per month..... 1 00
Country Daily (half sheet) per year..... 6 00
Country Daily (half sheet) per month..... 75
Tri-Weekly per year..... 6 00
Tri-Weekly per month..... 75
Weekly per year..... 2 50
Weekly per year in clubs of five, each..... 2 00

All subscriptions out of the city discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

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ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES AGATE OR LESS, DAILY:	1st or 4th page.	2d or 3d page.
1 insertion, $0 75	1 month, $7 00	1 month, $6 00
2 insertions, 1 00	2 months, 13 00	2 months, 9 00
3 insertions, 1 25	3 months, 18 00	3 months, 12 00
4 insertions, 1 50	6 months, 30 00	6 months, 18 00
5 insertions, 1 75	12 months, 55 00	12 months, 30 00
6 insertions, 2 00		

Each additional square one half the above rates.

Wants, For Sale or Rent, for Hire, and such notices, not exceeding four lines agate, 25 cents each insertion. Marriages and Deaths 25 cents. Obituaries 50 cents or more according to space occupied.

WEEKLY PAPER.—One dollar a square for first insertion, and fifty cents for each additional insertion.

Editorial notices, where the person has no advertisement in the paper, 20 cents a line; each continuance 10 or 5 cents a line, according to length of time. Editorials, where there is advertising, 10 cents a line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

☞ Remittances by mail, *when in registered letters*, at our risk. The money must be remitted with the order for advertising or paper.

GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL R. SHIPMAN,} Editors.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor & Reporter.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

A member of the Border State Committee appointed by the recent caucus states, that, in the interview that committee had with the President yesterday, he informed them that, in regard to his emancipation proclamation, he had acted from the belief that it would effect good results; but, if he could be convinced to the contrary, he would modify his position upon that subject, his purpose being to do the best he could under all the circumstances that surround him.

Telegraphic Despatch.

We accept the President's avowal as one made in good faith.

Now, does he, in his conscience, believe, weighing all the facts and reflections that have been brought home to him since the issuing of his proclamation, that the enforcement of the proclamation "would effect good results"? We cannot for the life of us believe that he does.

What are the "good results" the President wishes to "effect"? Speaking generally, are they not, first, the suppression of the rebellion, and, secondly, the re-establishment of the government in the revolting States? He will not deny that they are. But what is the inevitable tendency of the policy of emancipation in relation to these two grand results?

The suppression of the rebellion depends on the concord of the North, seconded by the discord of the South; but the policy of emancipation creates discord in the North and concord in the South: it augments the strength and heightens the spirit of the rebellion, while it diminishes the strength and depresses the spirit of the nation. Nor is this all. The policy of emancipation at once confirms the disposition of foreign powers to intervene in our affairs and furnishes a specious occasion for their intervention. It enfeebles and demoralizes us at home and endangers and disgraces us abroad.

Such has been the effect of the mere initiation or announcement of the policy of emancipation. The President cannot in candor deny this. The public archives unequivocally attest it. The theatre of war is strewn thick with monuments to the mournful truth. Can the President sincerely doubt that the execution of this policy, or a serious attempt to execute it, would aggravate the existing evils to a pitch utterly fatal to the success of the war? Can he doubt, that, in substituting the scheme of the abolitionists for the constitution, and in waging the war for the execution of the former instead of for the maintenance of the latter, he would give the war a character that, whilst repelling the support of the loyal people, would evoke the utmost strength of the united South, backed by the sympathies of the whole foreign world, if not aided by the active intervention of the great European Powers? Can the President honestly doubt this?

If he can, we confess the process by which he raises the doubt is a mystery to us. Beyond all rational question, the loyal people would not prosecute such a war, if they could prosecute it successfully, and they could not prosecute it successfully, if they would. The attempt to execute the policy, if it should be seriously entered upon and obstinately persisted in, would serve only to render the suppression of the rebellion impracticable. It would defeat in lieu of effecting the first grand result which the President has in view. And, in defeating this, it would defeat all, making total shipwreck of our cause.

But suppose, that, notwithstanding a serious and obstinate attempt to execute the policy of emancipation, the rebellion should be suppressed, and our arms should become triumphant over the rebel States, what then? Could we, notwithstanding the inexorable prosecution of the attempt, re-establish the government in those States? Could we, if under this fearful drawback we accomplished the first grand result we are seeking, accomplish under the same fearful drawback the second and still more grand one? Could we, in spite of the execution of the scheme of abolition by the iron hand of military force, win back the Southern people to their allegiance? Could we, in the face of such a policy so enforced, suppress the rebellion in the hearts of the people, even though we had suppressed it in their cities and upon their plains? Could we, after casting aside the magic rod of the constitution, and felling the rebels with the bludgeon of abolition, make them kiss the weapon of oppression and of insult, and acknowledge the odious supremacy it symbolized? The notion cannot be harbored for a moment by any reflecting person. It is an affront to common sense. It is a libel upon human nature.

Besides, supposing, if we may be allowed for an instant to harbor the notion in an hypothesis, that the Southern people should submit willingly to the scheme of abolition imposed upon them under such galling circumstances of tyranny, the government, even in this impossible event, would not be re-established, but, instead thereof, the arbitrary power of a faction of merciless Jacobins would be established, not only in the South, but in the North also. The constitution would vanish from all parts of the land. A central despotism might survive, but the government, as our fathers framed it, would have perished. The policy of emancipation, therefore, if it should not defeat the first great end of the war, would infallibly defeat the last and greater end. It would thus balk the whole war. It would, at best, defeat all the "good results" for which the President, in common with his loyal countrymen, is striving. But in fact it would render the war infinitely worse than abortive.

If the government could not be re-established, as assuredly it could not be in the case supposed, the rebel States, dropping the absurd hypothesis that they would submit willingly to this scheme of abolition, would of necessity be held as subjugated provinces or suffered to lie in sullen contumacy at the feet of the central power, in either event nursing the sense of wrong and humiliation, and waiting eagerly for an opportunity to rise and strike under its burning inspiration. And, considering the distraction and embarrassment of every kind inseparable from such a condition of the country, and considering especially the ill-disguised eagerness of the European Powers to deal a finishing stroke to the American Union, how long, think you, Mr. President, the vengeful rebels would have to wait for the opportunity they desired?

At furthest, not long, and the period, be it long or short, would measure the existence, not of the government of our fathers, for that would have perished already, but of that political unity in which, arbitrary though it would be, the vital spark of the nation might still linger, to be perchance rekindled under nobler auspices in a better day. The last breath of the life of the nation would be presently trampled out, and the continent, so lately illuminated by the towering light of our national freedom and independence, would sink back into the thick darkness of [illegible] servitude and shame.

The star of American liberty, the joy of its own land and the hope of all others, would set in the midnight wave of despotism, never again to rise. We should be left a football to kings and chieftains. We should become a mere counter in that game of empire wherein we have played heretofore so glorious a part. In a word, we should become a living shame!

Here, and not in the "good results" at which Mr. Lincoln aims, the policy of emancipation would land us, if it should be carried remorselessly into execution. It would not only subvert the Constitution but dismember the Union and extinguish the vital flame of political freedom on the continent. But it will not be carried into execution, remorselessly or otherwise. It cannot be. It is in the very nature of the case wildly impracticable. The Washington despatches of yesterday evening assert that "the President will stand fast by the policy announced in his proclamation of freedom," and that he "is already engaged in considering the terms of a proclamation to be issued on New-Year's-Day." This may be true, though we hope it is not, and hope all the more confidently because the contrary is asserted by the telegraph, which strikingly resembles the Dama of Persius, who was

So true a rogue, for lying's sake he lied;

but, whether the assertion is true or untrue, the direct effect will be much the same, inasmuch as the President, whatever he may be induced to proclaim, will never seriously attempt to execute the proclamation, for, the moment he is called upon to do so, he will comprehend, what we have repeatedly urged, that it would require a special army to enforce the proclamation, and that he must either let the proclamation lie a dead letter or else by dividing and dispersing the army expose it to certain destruction. The President may adhere to the policy of his proclamation, but, as we are thoroughly persuaded, he will not undertake to enforce it. His abstinence on this point is a military necessity. And he will so find it, if he staves ahead sufficiently far.

There is another thing which the President would do well to consider, and which we trust he will consider, before he commits himself further in the direction of the mad policy of emancipation. A little upwards of sixty days from now, the new Congress, which as it is true to the Union and the Constitution is hostile to this whole policy, will come into official being. Now, it is admitted by Mr. Lincoln's own political friends that the military power of the President is subject to the control of Congress. "Sir," said Senator Fessenden, in debate a few days ago, "I am not for renouncing our powers. We stand over the President in many particulars; above him, in my judgment, so far as his military power is concerned. He holds it subject to Congress, and to congressional rules and congressional laws; but the time has not come yet when Congress has seen fit to trammel him; and when it does come, I dare say it will be quite ready to exercise its power." Coming from the Republican leader in the Senate, these are memorable words, and are not likely to be forgotten in that near day when the conservatives, the mortal enemies of the policy of the proclamation, shall be a power in the National Legislature.

Laying aside every other consideration, is it wise, is it proper, is it seemly, for the President to rush upon a policy which the people have condemned with an emphasis mounting to indignation, and which in the course of a few weeks or months the people's representatives will unquestionably cancel with the hand of authority? Surely it is not either. A course of conduct more unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, under any circumstances but particularly under circumstances involving the issues of national life and death, could hardly be imagined. So at least we conceive. The consideration appears to us not undeserving the most careful attention of President Lincoln. We hope this consideration and all the other considerations appertaining to the case will receive from him the attention they deserve. He owes thus much to himself as well as to his country and to mankind.

☞ Mr. Colfax has introduced a bill, by the provisions of which the duty on imported paper will be reduced to the same per centage as the tax under the internal revenue bill upon the home manufactured article. We hope this bill will promptly become a law. We have heretofore advocated high duties as a means of protecting our home industry; but when paper manufacturers raise the price of their products in a proportion far exceeding the advance in the cost of the raw material, and evince a disposition to establish an oppressive monopoly, we can readily abandon our old theories, for the purpose of teaching those who would tax the means of diffusing information among the people for selfish purposes, and are actuated by an insatiate avarice, that, while we would always be pleased to have them make fair profits on their business enterprise, we shall resist the association of any men or set of men who would take advantage of accidental circumstances to increase the prices of newspapers. There is no branch of home manufactures which has been so carefully nurtured by those who use its productions. All the expenses attending experiments to find new articles as a substitute for cotton rags and waste have been cheerfully paid by newspaper proprietors, and large premiums have at different times been offered by them to stimulate discovery. There is no branch of productive industry where the interests of the consumer and manufacturer are so closely identified as the relations between the paper maker and the book or news publisher. Any attempt therefore on the part of the paper manufacturers to separate those interests or to cause any conflict between them, must work to the ultimate disadvantage of the those who commence the antagonism. If this cannot be effected by the passage of the bill of Mr. Colfax, there are other expedients which will soon bring the paper makers to a realizing sense of the great mistake they made when they set the hornet's nest of an indignant and outraged press buzzing about their ears.

☞ There is said to be trouble again upon the Louisville & Nashville railroad. There seems to be great danger that travel and transportation will be interrupted. When such unpleasant events occur, we are all apt to be very quick to censure the military authorities not duly considering perhaps what a vast undertaking it is to keep open a railroad extending upwards of two hundred miles through a partially hostile region. An army of fifty thousand men spread along the whole extent would be less than fifty to the mile, and it would seem as if this were utterly insufficient to protect the road against the sudden dashes of rebel leaders at the head of thousands of men moving with the celerity of Morgan's and Forrest's guerillas.

If the whole army at Nashville were added to the forces now upon the road, there would still, it appears to us, be danger of the destruction of the cars or of bridges and trestle-work by sudden rebels raids. The enemy can always concentrate upon a single point, choosing the weakest for their purpose. The keeping open of our great thoroughfare is appreciated by our authorities, and it will be done as far as the means at their command will allow.

☞ A correspondent suggests that the Hartsville recreants be required to wear not only night caps but petticoats. We object to that. We don't want the ladies to become disgusted with petticoats. Quite enough of them wear the breeches already.

☞ It will be found that the withdrawal across the Rappahannock was but a running back for a new spring. But we trust that the new spring will not be against impregnable bulwarks.

☞ An old rebel woman at Franklin, in a most indecent letter to us, boasts that she has "six girls, all married to rebel husbands." The old sow has brought her tigs to a nice market.

☞ One hundred and seventy officers have been dismissed from the Federal navy within the last year for intemperance; and the consumption of liquor on shipboard is still enormous.

☞ There are a great many poor devils in Camp Chase, and, when the late recreant commander at Hartsville shall be sent to that establishment, there will be one Moore.

☞ Gov. Morehead sends from Paris an exhortation to the South to "fight till her last man is killed." But won't "her last man" be in France—too far off to be killed?

☞ It is said that the Blackfeet Indians show symptoms of becoming troublesome. We should like to send a regiment or brigade of our blacklegs against them.

POOR SOUTHERN "SOIL."—Clay, of Kentucky.—*Vanity Fair.*

Ah, Vanity, the time was when you couldn't have said that.

☞ The people of the South are not troubled in the winter with rattle-snakes, moccasins, or vipers, but they may find the anaconda very bad.

☞ One of the rebel Generals at Fredericksburg had part of his right hand cut off by a sabre. He will have to write short-hand hereafter.

☞ Garibaldi has seventeen physicians. Incredible as it may seem, he was alive at the last dates, though of course in imminent danger.

☞ If the abolitionists triumph in the conflict they are waging, the nigger will occupy the parlor, and the white man the kitchen.

☞ The Constitution should not be the shield of traitors, but it may very properly be the shield of men accused of treason.

☞ The officer who exhibits his shoulder-straps at hotels when his place is in the field deserves another pair—weil laid on.

☞ The unfavorable moral effect of drafts is far less to be dreaded than that of constant and frantic appeal for volunteers.

☞ An Ohio Editor publishes a table of marriage statistics in that State. That's the Ohio multiplication table.

☞ The black flag, that rebels talk so much of exhibiting, turns out occasionally to be a white feather.

☞ The Albany Journal says that "Gen. Burnside's object was to feel the enemy." He felt him.

☞ A squeezed lady is not like a squeezed orange or lemon; she has a self-renewing power.

☞ We go now for what we strenuously opposed in 1844—the "reannexation of Texas."

☞ When the federal armies move in *concert*, we shall expect soon a rebel *overture*.

☞ There is an awful truth-famine among the rebel newspapers.

FOR SALE,

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE LOWEST market price. Also BEAUH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by

sep21 distf J. N. KELLOGG, Agent, Near the corner of Third and Main

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants
AND BANKERS,
63 and 65 Beaver street and 30 Exchange Place,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } a8 d&wisly

NOTICE.

TO DEPOSITORS!!

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, I WILL PAY SIX per cent interest on Deposits for a specified time and four per cent on those subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal.

A. BLAND, Banker,
No. 406 Main street.
j6 dtf

Southern Bank Notes WANTED.

Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Alabama, and
Louisiana
BANK NOTES

WANTED by A. BLAND, Banker,
o23 dtf Main st., near Fourth.

ROBT MURRELL, Louisville. C. C. BOWLES, New York.

MURRELL & BOWLES, Commission Merchants,

NO. 15 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
o30 d3mst

W. E. SNODDY, Banker,

No. 517 Main st.,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,
d11 dislm LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE FARM

OF FOUR HUNDRED ACRES,

Within one mile of Newcastle and the turnpike, 30 acres in a fine state of cultivation, balance in fine grass. Will be sold low to pay the debts of the estate. This land is equal to any in the State. Apply to Martin L. Brannin, at Newcastle, or the undersigned, at Louisville. A. O. & J. S. BRANNIN,
d16 distFebl Ax'rs of Daniel Brannin, dec'd.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF ABRAM LODGE No. 8, will meet at the Temple on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock, to elect officers.
d26 b2tj1* BEN. FLOOD, W. M.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF CLARKE LODGE (No. 31) are notified to attend the regular annual communication THIS(SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 27, at 6½ o'clock, for election of officers.
By order of WM. KERR, W. M.
WM. A. WARNER, Sec'y. d27 dl*

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of ROBINSON LODGE (No. 286) A. Y. M. are hereby notified to attend their annual meeting on the 27th of December, 1862, to elect officers for the ensuing year.
Done by order of the Lodge.
d27 1tbl L. C. LOTHROP, Sec'y.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of SAINT GEORGE LODGE (No. 259) A. Y. M. are hereby notified to attend a regular communication of said Lodge THIS(SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers.
By order. WM. F. OSBORN, Sec. P. T.
d27 dl*

Servants Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer. Also a good Nurse.
GEO. W. WICKS,
d26 1&3d3 At Nock, Wicks, & Co.'s.

For Hire,

A NEGRO GIRL aged 16. Apply to
d27 d2* J. S. MYERS, No. 23 U. S. Hotel.

Wanted,

WANTED, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A NEGRO WOMAN to cook; one who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 122 Main street.
d27 d12

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD COOK for a small family. Apply to
d27 d2* JAS. T. EDMUNDS, 130 Third st.

Wanted to Hire,

TWO NEGRO WOMEN, one to wash and cook, the other for house-work.
J. T. S. BROWN,
d27 d2* Corner Seventh and Main.

Wanted to Hire or Buy,

A NEGRO WOMAN without incumbrance. For one that can come well recommended a fair price will be paid. Address Drawer 39, Louisville Postoffice.
d27 d4*

Wanted,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A COLORED GIRL, 17 to 21 years of age, an experienced house servant, one who can come well recommended.
d27 d6 WILLIS RANNEY.

Wanted,

40 BLACKSMITHS,
50 WHEELWRIGHTS,
COACH-TRIMMERS, and
UPHOLSTERERS,
For the U. S. Government shops at Nashville, Tenn. Apply at Bacon & Davis's Stable, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, on Saturday and Monday from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.
Master Mechanic U. S. Government Shops,
d27 d2 H. M. SMITH, Nashville, Tenn.

For Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, on lot 200 by 70, the other 205 by 60 feet front; the first at $10,000, the latter at $8,000; both centrally and admirably located. For further particulars call on me, at the Hardware Store of J. G. Dodge & Co.
d27 d6 J. G. DODGE.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM IN FRONT OF the Galt House, on the night of the 26th inst., a BAY MARE, with black legs, age and size unknown, attached to an old-fashioned barouche, the dash-board being in a very low one. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the property to Moody & Shockency's stable.
d27 d2*

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED TO HIRE, FOR THE ENSUING year, to go 25 miles in the country, a Woman to cook, wash, iron, and milk, a Woman do general house-work and attend to children, both without incumbrance; also two single Men competent for general farm work. None but good and well disposed need apply at Rolling Mill Co. office. No

DROWNED.

WAS DROWNED FROM THE STEAMER FANNY Forsythe, on Christmas day, J. W. LEAP, of Hanover, Ind., at the foot of the Canal. He had on dark jeans pants and a red flannel shirt, was about 22 years old, and wore a mustache. A reward will be paid for the recovery of his body if demanded and all expenses paid for taking care of it. Address
JOHN LEAP,
d26 b1&j1* Hanover, Ind.

MAYSVILLE COAL OIL.

A LOT JUST RECEIVED FRESH FROM THE factory.
S. R. SHEPARD,
d27 dl Sole Agent for Manufacturers, 525 Main st.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, } LOUISVILLE, KY., December 27, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS MADE BY FIRST HANDS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 5th of January, 1863, for furnishing the following subsistence supplies, viz:

2,000 bbls best quality Mess or Prime Mess Pork.
150,000 lbs best quality clear Bacon Sides, packed in *hickory strapped* boxes, to contain about 60 lbs each.
150,000 lbs best quality Bacon Shoulders, in good bright, well-cooped four barrels, to be full head lined.
5,000 bbls Extra Flour.
1,000,000 lbs best quality Pilot Bread, packed in *hickory strapped* boxes containing 50 *lbs net each*, of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread, *bottom and top of single pieces, or, if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together.* The boxes *must be* 12½ inches square in cross section external measure.
30,000 lbs prime Rice, in clean, good barrels full head lined.
60,000 lbs Roasted Coffee, in double sacks.
5,000 lbs good Black Tea.
100,000 lbs Clarified Sugar, in good, bright, well-coopered barrels, full head lined.
12,500 lbs best quality Star Candles, full weight, 16 ounces to the pound.
50,000 lbs good hard Soap.
7,000 gallons Molasses, in half barrels.
3,000 gallons good Whisky.

The above to be delivered *free of all charges* at the Commissary Storehouse in Louisville, Ky., on or before the 15th day of January, 1863.

The same quantity as above to be delivered between the 2d and 30th of January, 1863.

No allowance will be made for packages, which *must be strong and well made* and plainly marked as per pattern to be seen at this office.

Actual tare will be deducted for *all descriptions of* packages.

Proposals *must be made* on the blanks furnished at this office, and for *each article* and *each delivery* they must be on *separate sheets*.

Samples of all articles except meats *must accompany* proposals and be carefully marked with the name of the bidder; and should any party to whom a contract is awarded under this advertisement fail to comply with its requirements, no bid thereafter will be received from such party.

All goods are to be received subject to the inspection of such person as the Commissary of Subsistence shall designate.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the Government, and for the amount of each delivery.

Stores held in this city or arriving by railroad shall, at the option of the undersigned, be delivered at the Nashville Depot.

Bidders or duly authorized agents *must be present* at the announcement of the awards or their names will be stricken from the list.

The specifications of this advertisement *must be strictly complied with.*

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids for proper cause.

H. C. SYMONDS,
d27 dtd Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence.

HORACE BINGHAM, General Tax Agent,

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE PAYMENT OF TAXES on delinquent and forfeited lands in Missouri. Special attention given to the payment of taxes for non-residents.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Jas. S. Rollins.....Mo.
A. S. Robinson, Cashier.....St. Louis, Mo.
Haskell & Co., Bankers.....do.
Hon. Thos. A. Johnson.....New York.
A. S. Barnes & Burr.....do.
Hon. Jno. J. Crittenden.....Ky.
d27 co1

REMOVAL.

STEPHENS & SCHULZ HAVE REMOVED THEIR CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT from Jefferson street, adjoining Mozart Hall, to east side of Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, (formerly Bulkley's Bookstore), and will be pleased to wait on all that favors them with their patronage in the new store.
d27 dlm

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CO. LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY.

S. BROADBENT & CO., Managers.

DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., DEC. 25, 1862.

Class 459.
70 -1 33 71 -6 62 60 73 56 34 75 38
Class 460.
73 59 56 25 46 77 70 28 52 16 64 -5

DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., DEC 26, 1862.

Class 461.
39 40 26 -1 35 74 50 73 56 17 47 64 36
Class 462.
30 22 72 55 63 53 -8 21 45 19 13 66

All orders promptly attended to and circulars sent. Address S. BROADBENT & CO., Managers,
305 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

HIBBITT & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY, FLOUR, AND TEA STORE, No. 233 Market street, between Second and Third, south side.
d27

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2,500 lbs prime Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour received this day and for sale by [d27] HIBBITT & SON.

LOVERING'S SIRUP—A supply of this very superior Sirup for families on hand and for sale by
d27 HIBBITT & SON.

HOMINY AND BEANS—Prime Flint Corn Hominy and Navy Beans on hand and for sale by
d27 HIBBITT & SON.

WOODEN WARE—Cedar Churns and Buckets, Tubs, Firkins, Keelers, Market Baskets, &c., for sale by [d27] HIBBITT & SON.

FINE SUGARS—Crushed, Granulated, and Powdered sugars, best brands; also prime N. O. Sugar; on hand and for sale by
d27 HIBBITT & SON.

PENNSYLVANIA BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Just received a full supply choice Pennsylvania Buckwheat in store and for sale by
d27 dtf DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CRAB CIDER—10 bbls pure Crab Cider in store and for sale by
d27 dtf DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

APPLES—40 bbls choice Green Apples in store and for sale by
d27 dtf DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

ONIONS—10 bbls Onions just received and for sale by
d27 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

WHITE BEANS—50 bushels prime Navy Beans in store and for sale by
d27 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

SARDINES—10 cases halves and quarters received this day and for sale by
d27 TERRY & CO., No. 618 Main st.

BRAZIL NUTS—5 bbls fresh just received and for sale by
d27 TERRY & CO., No. 618 Main st.

POTATOES—200 bbls choice Neshanock Potatoes in store and for sale by
d27 VERHOEFF BROTHERS, 140 Fourth st.

FLOUR—Just received—
200 bbls No. 1 Extra Grandview Mills Flour;
Also 100 bbls No. 1 extra Model Mills do;
For sale low to close consignment.
d27 VERHOEFF BROTHERS, 140 Fourth st.

SUNDRIES—
2,000 bushels prime White and Red Wheat;
300 bbls assorted Apples;
In store and for sale by
d27 VERHOEFF BROTHERS, 140 Fourth st.

Marshal's Sale.

Ignatius Bertsche's Ex'r } In Chancery. No. 15,973.
against
Ignatius Bertsche's Heirs }

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, December 29, 1862, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

THE LOT OF LAND

At the northwest corner of Eleventh and Lexington streets, fronting on Eleventh street 105 feet and on Lexington street 230 feet, being lot No. 9 in square 9 of Anderson's subdivision of Bullitt's addition to Louisville. This lot will be subdivided into parcels to suit purchasers if deemed expedient.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
THO. A. MORGAN, M. L. C. C.
d25 dtd N. BEALL GANTT, Deputy.

AT PRIVATE SALE:

AN INVOICE OF PHILADELPHIA CITY MANUFACTURED CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats, Business Coats, Frock Coats, and Cassimere Pantaloons.

Also a fresh invoice of BINGHAM'S WHITE and FANCY COLORED FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Also a lot of BOYS' and YOUTHS' KIP BOOTS by the case at manufacturers' prices.

d25 d2 S. G. HENRY & CO.,
Opposite Louisville Hotel.

NEW CURRENCY Magic Pocket-Books.

Cash orders promptly attended to.
J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer,
17 Ann street (up stairs), New York.
d25 d6

For Sale,

A NEAT COUNTER EIGHTEEN FEET LONG, two feet wide, three feet high, with an elf of five feet, suitable for almost any business. Apply immediately to SAM D. McGILL,
d24 d3 37½ Green street.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS in this article to our stock, embracing—

Bright 8s, half 8s, qr 8s, and 5's;
Mahogany qrs (in caddies and 10's);
Black Sweet qrs (in caddies), 10's, 5's, & Navy 8s;

Any of which we will sell very low for cash.

We have also in store a consignment of the celebrated G. R. MASS LICORICE which we offer at low as any best brand. MITCHELL & DRAN
d24 d6 Main st., near First.

To Hire:

A NEGRO WOMAN AGED 40;
A NEGRO GIRL " 16;
A NEGRO GIRL " 14;
A NEGRO BOY " 11;
A NEGRO BOY " 9;

All good servants, will be hired low to good homes. Prefer to send the boys into the country. Apply to
J. C. BLANCAGNIEL,
d23 dtf At E. Bustard's, Main st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Adapted to practical utility, comfort, and taste, AT
PRATHER & SMITH'S,
429 Main street.

HATS
For all ages in endless variety.

CAPS
Carefully manufactured for our own Christmas trade.

FURS
For Ladies, Misses, and Children.

And a good supply of everything in our line fitted to meet the present "MILITARY NECESSITIES."
d25 j&b

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR RAGS IN CASH or trade at office of
LOUISVILLE PAPER MILL,
409 Main street.
d12 d&w A. Y. DUPONT & CO.

CIGAR—0 bbls New Orleans Sugar for sale by

Marshal's Sale.

Wm. Bennett's Adm'r } In Chancery. No. 15,696.
against
Wm. Bennett's Heirs, &c., }

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1862, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND

In said city, described thus: Beginning on the west side of Floyd street 132 feet south of Chestnut street, thence south with Floyd street 33 feet, and extending back westwardly along the south line of an alley 12 feet wide 95 feet to another alley 10 feet wide, running from the first alley to a third alley, upon which is a dwelling-house and other improvements.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
THOS. A. MORGAN, M. L. C. C.
N. BEALL GANTT, Deputy.
Louisville, December 19, 1862.—d23 dtd

PHILADELPHIA SHIRT & COLLAR HOUSE,

217 CHURCH ALLEY.

BENNETT, RUCH, & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE FOR THE SPRING TRADE a large assortment at low prices of their own MANUFACTURES of

WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS,
RED FLANNEL SHIRTS,
BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS,
GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
HICKORY STRIPE SHIRTS,
DENIM JUMPER SHIRTS,
MERINO UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS,
WOOL FLANNEL DRAWERS,
LINEN DRILL DRAWERS,
COTTON DRILL DRAWERS,
LINEN COLLARS AND SHIRT BOSOMS,
COTTON DUCK OVERALLS,
COTTON DRILL OVERALLS,
BLUE DRILL OVERALLS,
BLUE DENIM OVERALLS,
COTTON DRILL OVERALLS,
COMMON SATINET & COTTONADE PANTALOONS,
MINERS' WELSH FLANNEL SHIRTS,
GENTS' FANCY TRAVELLING SHIRTS.

Any of the above description of goods manufactured to order in quantities at short notice.
d23 d3m

The Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.

WE HAVE TAKEN AN OFFICE TEMPORARILY in the rooms recently occupied by Messrs. Churchill & Yoges, Architects, No. 413 Main street (entrance to Webster's Gallery), where we may be found during business hours until the completion of our new house now being erected on the corner of Main and Tenth streets.
d23 d&wistm PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO.

SUNDRIES FOR CHRISTMAS.

NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, AND CITRON;
Apple and Crab Cider;
Choice Cranberries;
40 bbls choice Green Apples;
New Figs in 2 lb boxes;
10 dozen Shaker Preserves, assorted;
Fresh Tomatoes in cans;
Fresh Peaches, Strawberries, and Green Gages;
English Dairy and Cream Cheese;
&c., &c.

In store and for sale by
d23 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK suitable for Christmas presents cheap for cash.
J. J. HIRSCHBUHL,
d22 d6 No. 233 Main street, one door above Third.

Taken up as Estray,

BY NELSON DORSEY, LIVING NINE miles from the city of Louisville, on the Nashville turnpike, one gray HORSE, 15 hands high, eight years old, right eye out, and valued at $40 by M. N. Reaugh, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, this the 6th day of December, 1862.
d22 d4 M. N. REAUGH, J. P. J. C.

H. W. WILKES, JR., MANUFACTURER AND DEALER

No. 406 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Leather Belting,
Rubber Belting,
Rubber Packing,
Rubber Hose,
Bolting Cloth,
Wove Wire Screen,
Sheet Metals and Rivets,
Lacing Leather,
Wires (all Kinds),
Carding Machines,
Card Clothing,
Cotton and Wool Cards,

d1 d2w&w3w20

SHAKER BROOMS—25 dozen Shaker Brooms just received and for sale by
d23 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE.

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE CURE

An unfailing Cure *for Seminal Weakness, Nocturna Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, Obstructed and Difficult Menstruation, and all Diseases caused by deviating from the course of Nature and indulging in Self-Pollution.*

☞ By the use of this "CURE" all improper discharges are removed, the weakened organs of generation are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

☞ Either sex contemplating marriage should reflect that a sound mind and body are necessary to promote connubial happiness.

☞ In the **Cherokee Cure"** the poor, debilitated, worn down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure will find relief.

☞ The listless, enervated youth, the overworn man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from the weakness of a **single organ,** will ALL find immediate and permanent relief from the use of this great **Indian Remedy.**

☞ To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid we would say:

Never Despair! The "Cherokee Cure" will relieve you after all Quack Doctors have failed!!

☞ It deals with disease as it exists, not only striking at the very seat and removing the causes upon which it depends, but it rebuilds the broken constitution, carrying life and health through every vein an **weakened organ.**

☞ The **"Cherokee Cure"** is put up in a highly concentrated form—the dose only being from one half to one teaspoonful three times per day. One bottle rarely fails to effect a permanent cure, no matter how long the disease may have existed.

☞ It is safe and pleasant in taste, but immediate in action! **It contains no Mineral Poison,** but is prepared from pure vegetable extracts in the form of a delicious sirup.

☞ For particulars, get a Circular, FREE, from any Drug Store in the country; or write the Proprietor, who will mail FREE to any one desiring the same a full Treatise in pamphlet form.

☞ PRICE $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

☞ *Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.*

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor,
No. 6 South Fourth street,

SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 3 A. M.

Departure of Trains.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago R. R.
Chicago Express.....9.00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....10.50 P. M.

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R.
Express.....2.50 A. M.
Accommodation.....3.20 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Passenger Train.....8.50 A. M.
Lebanon Train.....7.00 A. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.
Cincinnati Express.....3.30 P. M.
St. Louis Express.....10.00 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—December 26.
CORRECTED DAILY BY E. S. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air. Max. Min			BAROMETER.			Therm'tr attached.		
7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk	7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk	7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk
56	60	49	60	49	29 43	29 36	29 56	57	58	59

DEW POINT. Psychrometer.			Wind.		
7 o'clock	2 o'clock	9 o'clock.	7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk
Wet / Dry	Wet / Dry	Wet / Dry			
55 / 56	56 / 60	45 / 49	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

Contents of First and Fourth Pages.

Military Directory—General Hospitals in Louisville—The Character of Abolitionism, Pourtrayed by Nathan Lord, Esq., President of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire—Letter from an Old Subscriber—From Southwestern Kentucky—List of Patients Admitted to Hospitals in this City Dec. 25th—Items of Rebel News—The Flag of the Union—Decisions of the Court of Appeals—Fire at Lexington—Army Awards—Christmas in the Hospitals—More Robberies—The Draft Again Postponed—Population of Chicago—More Facts from the Eighth Census—Letter from Bowling Green—Sanitary Commission at Perryville—Early Recollections, by E. T.: Uncle Tom's Cabin—From the 17th Kentucky—A Dash in the Kanawha Valley—Telegraphic Summary—Interesting Items, &c.

☞ A very few Henry Rifles and cartridges can be had at the Journal office if inquired for immediately. d8tf

ANOTHER REBEL INVASION OF KENTUCKY. We published the report on Thursday last that a large rebel force, under command of Kirby Smith and John Morgan, had crossed the Cumberland river in the vicinity of Hartsville, and stated that their design was to make a dash upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It is known that John Morgan's command of about 3,000 cavalry, with two pieces of artillery entered Glasgow on Wednesday, but not without opposition on the part of the Michigan regiment which was holding the place. The Michigan regiment fell back in the direction of Bowling Green. In the engagement the Federals lost one Captain, two privates, and the rebels sustained a loss of two Captains, five subordinates, and seven prisoners. The rebels were then reinforced, and remained in possession of the place. The rebels were dressed in the national uniform, and by that means, to some extent, surprised our forces.

On Thursday Colonels Gray and Shanks, with their forces attacked the rebels at Bear Wallow, in Hart county, not far from Cave City, the rebels having previously done some damage to the road at Glasgow Junction. At the last account the Federals had put the rebels to flight, having killed one of their number, and taken sixteen prisoners. The Federals sustained no loss.

It is out of this affair, doubtless, that the rumor grew about a subsequent engagement near Cave City, in which it is said that the rebel Captain, Wm. Jones, of this city, and a Mississippi Captain were killed.

It would be improper for us to state in detail the nature of the movements for the capture or repulse of the rebel forces now in Kentucky, but we have confidence that the State will soon be rid of their presence, not however until the insolent enemy shall have been severely punished.

If it should prove that the report is correct that the Cumberland river is rising rapidly, the rebel flight back to Tennessee will be materially delayed, and the chances for their capture will be very fair.

The fact that a formidable force, under Kirby Smith and John Morgan, is again in the very heart of our State cannot and need not be disguised. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the only line of communication between this city and Nashville, and the only thoroughfare through which the grand army of the Cumberland can at present receive supplies, has been damaged to such an extent that transportation over that route must cease.

The latest and most reliable information we have received from the line of the railroad, we obtained from the conductor, Capt. Swinney, who returned from Sonora last evening in charge of the train which left this city yesterday morning with ammunition and other supplies for our forces at Green river.

When the train arrived at Sonora, ten miles below Elizabethtown, those on board heard rapid and heavy firing at Munfordville, and there is but little doubt that an engagement took place there yesterday. Capt. Swinney felt his way with his train to a point about half a mile below Sonora, where the track is skirted by heavy timber. The train had no sooner arrived at the wood than it was fired upon by rebel cavalry, a portion of the force galloping off at full speed, as if they were endeavoring to get in the rear of the train. No damage was done to the train, nor was any person on board injured.

Eighteen or twenty rebel cavalrymen were seen at another point in that vicinity, but they made no hostile demonstration. When the train alluded to left Elizabethtown last evening, it was reported that the rebel pickets were entering that place.

We were slow to believe the report that a rebel force of eleven thousand had crossed the Cumberland near Hartsville, on their way to the interior of Kentucky, but this movement of the rebel cavalry on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad removes all doubt upon that score. There may be some connection, too, between the rumored advance of Gen. Floyd and Humphrey Marshall from Northeastern Kentucky and the movement of the rebels in the Southern portion of the State, and it is not unlikely that the armies approaching from either direction meditate a junction in the Bluegrass Region and another raid upon the Capital of the State.

☞ The return of Christmas was celebrated with unusual spirit and gaiety at various private residences and public houses in the city, but was commemorated with no more spirit and gaiety anywhere than at the Louisville Hotel. The boughs of the Christmas tree bent low under their burden of beautiful and costly treasures, and the joy of the guests for the time was unconfined—all under the auspices of our friend Judge, whose taste and munficence are equal to the most extravagant ideas of hotel-keeping.

☞ At the request of the civil authorities, an order was issued by the Provost Marshal authorizing saloon keepers to open their establishments at eight o'clock last evening, and giving them the privilege to keeping open until eight o'clock on the evening of the 31st.

MORTALITY IN THE SECOND TENNESSEE.—A large number of deaths have occurred recently in the ranks of the Second (loyal) Tennessee Cavalry. Eight members of the regiment were interred in Cave Hill Cemetery at this city during the past week.

DROWNED.—J. W. Leap, an employe of the steamer Mary Forsyth, fell overboard from that boat at the foot of the canal on Christmas day, and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered. The deceased has relatives at Hanover, Ind.

BROKE JAIL.—On Saturday night last the Lawrence county Indiana Jail was broken open, and the prisoners (four in number) made their escape, and have not been heard from. Assistance must have been rendered by outsiders.

☞ Capt. M. J. Paul, the efficient superintendent of the Louisville Fire Department, was presented with a splendid silver service on Christmas morning by Mr. George Levi, as a token of admiration from the members of the department.

☞ The return of the Christmas holidays fosters matrimony. During the week ending last evening the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court issued no less than twenty marriage licenses.

☞ Capt. Nicklin, who, with his battery, spent several months in this city, has been ordered to take charge of the guns of the fort at

☞ The officers of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Col. Dent, had a very pleasant reunion on Christmas Day. A cold collation was served, after which the Quartermaster read letters from Gen. Boyle, Capt. Fosses, and others, who regretted their unavoidable absence on account of previous engagement. Capt. Hull sent a sentimen—"The health of our army—the memories of its noble dead and the Union which it seeks to uphold—may each receive the preserving care of Him who is the God of Battles and the God of Nations"—to which Lieut. Wood added: "May we soon meet again to celebrate the return of the Angel of Peace, with the Union as it *was* on one wing and the Constitution as it *is* on the other." Major Harney said it would require something stronger than water to do justice to that toast, and Capt. Jenkins remarked, "It will never do to throw cold water on that sentiment." Among the guests present we were pleased to see Col. Mundy, Mayor Delph, Capts. Jenkins, Tallerday, Fitch, Crawley, Chas. Stancliffe, Esq., and quite a number of our most esteemed citizens.

THE SKIRMISH AT GLASGOW.—We learn from Surgeon C. D. Moore, of the Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, that the Michigan regiment which was alluded to as having been engaged with the rebels at Glasgow on Wednesday, was not stationed at Glasgow, but that four companies of the regiment, which were on the march to Munfordville, encountered the rebels in the streets of Glasgow, and that neither the rebels nor the Federals were for some time aware of each other's presence. The four companies engaged in the fight arrived at Munfordville about daylight on Thursday morning. There is no doubt that Capt. Dickey, who had command of the four Michigan companies, as well as his men, bore themselves most gallantly. Immediately after their arrival at Munfordville, Col. Hobson had all the roads leading to Munfordville heavily picketed, and will be happy to pay his respects to Gen. Morgan whenever he can make it convenient to call.

AFFAIRS IN WHITLEY COUNTY.—We have received a letter of a date somewhat old from an esteemed correspondent at Williamsburg, Whitley county, Ky., from which we learn that the rebels make regular visits into that county from Campbell county, Tenn., where they have a camp, carrying away horses, grain, hogs, and provender of all kinds. They even take possession of the mills, of which there are but two in the country, grinding the grain which they steal into flour and meal for the use of their troops. There is but little subsistence of any kind in that portion of the State, but it seems too bad that the famishing residents should be deprived of that little. Whitley county now has five hundred men in the Federal army, and another company already raised which has not yet been sworn in. We trust the day of deliverance for our loyal friends in that portion of the State is not very distant.

☞ We learn that the Postmaster at Chicago has caused a bulletin to be displayed at a convenient place in the postoffice, giving the hours of opening and closing of every mail. The same bulletin will also announce any detentions of mails which may occur and the exact status of each mail, so that any future inquiries of the clerks in this direction will be obviated. While this arrangement is a most valuable and convenient one for the business public, it also relieves the clerks from the ten thousand questions asked them upon matters outside of their regular duties. Such an arrangement at the Louisville office would prove an accommodation to the public and a relief to the employes in the postoffice.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS, *Friday, Dec.* 26.—James Youst, disorderly conduct, and shooting and wounding an unknown person. Discharged.

Thomas Hall, drunk and disorderly. Bail in $100 for a month.

Wm. Timberlake, stabbing a horse belonging to Dr. E. C. Bright, and another belonging to J. M. Thornton. Bail in $600 to answer.

J. C. Carter and O. B. Clark alias Peper, fugitives from justice from Pennsylvania. Discharged.

The same parties were also charged with being fugitives from justice in Illinois, and the hearing was set for Monday next, and the the accused were remanded to await a requisition from the Governor of Illinois.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.—On Thursday afternoon, while the firing was going on by those who are thus in the habit of celebrating Christmas, a pair of splendid black horses belonging to Dr. Thos. Griffiths, were shot and one of them killed. The other was seriously wounded, but will recover. The Doctor, as a compliment to the senior editor of the Journal and to the distinguished Tennessee patriot, has named the horses Prentice and Brownlow, and it was Brownlow that received the mortal wound. Dr. G. will pay a handsome reward to any one who will identify the miscreants who perpetrated the outrage.

OBTAINING SUPPLIES.—The Evansvile Journal says that Captain Henry Mitchel, of the Lue Eaves, that a band of guerillas made a dash into Cairo, Henderson county, Ky., on Monday night and robbed the town of everything that could be made useful to the guerillas. Large quantities of goods have recently been supplied in the interior towns of Kentucky through Owensboro and Henderson; the larger portion of them no doubt will fall into the hands of the rebels.

☞ Notwithstanding the criminal recklessness displayed by both men and boys on Christmas day in the use of fire-arms, we have heard of but a single casualty from that cause. A boy, in the First Ward, whose name we did not learn, received a serious injury from an accidental pistol-shot of a weapon in the hands of a companion.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN MAYSVILLE.—At a convention in Maysville on the 20th inst. the following candidates for city officers were nominated: For mayor, F. B. Trussell; marshal, Thos. J. Farley; clerk, James G. Spalding; treasurer, Thos. A. Ross; assessor, Hiram S. Outten; collector, Henry L. Newell; wharf master, George Graham.

☞ We learn from the Lexington Observer and Reporter that a tract of land in Fayette county, 10 miles from Lexington, was publicly sold on Monday for seventy-one dollars per acre, one third cash, the other payments in six and twelve months. The tract contains 139 acres.

☞ Up to Wednesday morning the Cumberland river had risen some four or five inches since Saturday, and was still rising, but very slowly. The weather was warm, and the atmosphere damp and threatening rain.

THEATRE.—The grand scenic drama of Thalaba, the Destroyer, will be repeated for the fourth time this evening. Its success in this city has been unparalleled in the history of the sensational drama.

EAST TENNESSEE.—We have confidence that intelligence will be received from East Tennessee, before the dawn of the new year, which will gladden every loyal heart in the land.

☞ The surgeons of Hospital No. 11, in this city, express the gratitude of the inmates of that institution for the splendid repast prepared for them by the ladies on Christmas day.

☞ The Seventy-first Indiana Regiment, which was engaged in the fight at Richmond, Ky., passed South through this city yesterday.

☞ The markets of the city, which have been closed since Wednesday evening, will be opened at the usual hour this morning.

☞ We are indebted to the attentive messengers of the Adams Express Company for papers in advance of the mails.

☞ Eleven Government transports, from Cincinnati, passed this city on Thursday and yesterday for Helena, Ark.

Lieutenant Clay, a son of J. A. Clay, Esq., of Philadelphia, was killed in the battle of

THE MYSTERIES OF NEW YORK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wars, national resources, political contests, religious conventions, amusements, the Central Park, its swans, gondolas, &c., have been discussed—this letter is of the "Mysteries of New York." In the car, steamboat, saloon, parlor, at dinner, in the street, everywhere, do I hear some story with relation to, or an inquiry as to the meaning of those mythical words, posted, printed, and advertised wherever I go:

S. T.—1860.—X.

accompanied with a crescent and a shepherd's hook. A secession sympathizer said it was: "Satan Triumphed in 1860 in granting the Xpectation of abolitionists;" while a Republican said it was: "Stump-Tail Democrats of 1860, gone to Texas;" another, "To the State Taxes of 1860 add ten (X) dollars;" another, that they were the watchwords of some secret society, like, "Sons of Tecumchia are 1860 Strong," or "Seward Tricksters of 1860 Used Up," &c, &c. Well, your correspondent was ill—had been ill for a long time—in fact, his late suppers had given him a horrid dyspepsia. He read the advertisements, and of course bought a bottle of Plantation Bitters; the Bitters cured him, and on the bottle appeared those same cabalistic letters: S. T.—1860.—X. I travelled straight for 202 Broadway, introduced myself to the celebrated Dr. Drake, and was shown the elephant—tusks, S. T. and all—and a great institution it is. A six story building in Dey street, from cellar to garret, is occupied as a laboratory for producing this single medicine. Some forty persons are employed; several vats, holding six thousand gallons each, are filled with roots, herbs, and material, and then soaked in water, and the expression preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. I here saw the bags, boxes, and bales of Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, and other material—and the original St. Croix Rum puncheons bearing the Custom-house brand. It seemed that medicine could here be turned out to supply a world of invalids—yet these gentlemen are unable to fill their orders for Plantation Bitters alone. I was shown many certificates of extraordinary cures effected by these Bitters. The statistics of the medicine business as presented to the last Congress in the report of Mr. D. S. Barnes are enormous and startling, amounting to some six million dollars annually. The proprietors of these Bitters will pay Uncle Sam near fifty thousand dollars for stamps this year! With such individual resources government loans ought to stand at par, and Jefferson Davis might as well pack up and start for Jerusalem. * * * * *

J. H.

☞ We are happy to reproduce the above letter, and add that any ordinary case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Diarrhœa, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c., can be cured by the Plantation Bitters.

That all persons may judge of its efficacy, we publish a list of some of the articles used in its preparation:

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterwards sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle, and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snakeroot, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure.

ST. CROIX RUM.

The powerful, invigorating, and tonic properties of St. Croix Rum have been long acknowledged by the physicians of the world. For consumption it is the only stimulant that should be used.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. Childs, surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors, at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—Gentlemen: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house. Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1861.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—Gentlemen: I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many if not all the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief, I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed, and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am, very respectfully yours,
REV. J. S. CATHORN.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. *Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the material used be departed from.*

These Bitters are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, hotels, and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, *on a steel plate label.*

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 BROADWAY, New York.
d27 deod2m&wl&beod2m

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 6, LOUISVILLE, KY., December 26, 1862.

The thanks of the officers of the hospital are due to Mrs. J. D. Davis of this city for a generous supply of chickens and pies for the use of the patients.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 25th instant, at the residence of Rev. H. T. Burge, at 7 o'clock P. M., by the Rev. M. N. Lasley, Mr. WILLIAM T. JONES to Miss P. T. BURGE.

In this city, at the residence of Mr. Lumpton, at 7 o'clock P. M., Dec. 25th, by the Rev. M. N. Lasley, Mr. JOHN W. BRIGHT to Miss MARGARET J. K. LAMPTON.

On the 25th of December, by the Rev. Charles Parsons, at the residence of Mr. Mansfield, CHARLES H. LEVI, Esq., to Miss ANNIE FRALY.

Bridegroom and bride!
You both have a right
To bless the 25th of December;
For all that's worth owning
Through night and in morning
Now it is yours, you remember.
If in life's journey's onward speed
The voices of Bible and nature you heed
The enviable boon you now do possess
Will daily increase and never grow less,
And you will forever joyful remember
The blessed 25th of December. G.

DIED.

On the 26th instant, of pneumonia, JAMES GALT TAYLOR, son of W. H. and Annie E. Taylor, aged 9 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock this evening from the residence, on Centre street, near Broadway.

At Utica, N. Y., on Friday, December 19th, MARGARET, wife of Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich, and daughter of the late Wm. G. Tracy, of Whitesboro, New York.

In this city, on Thursday, the 25th of December, MRS. ELIZABETH JONES, aged 62 years.

☞ Lexington and Frankfort papers please copy.

In this city, on the 25th instant, of erysipelas, Miss KATE LEONARD.

On Friday, the 26th of December, Miss MARY A. GORDON, sister of A. A. Gordon, Esq., in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the families are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Mr. A. A. Gordon, on Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Notices of the Day.

☞ A colored servant, a first-rate carriage driver and dining room waiter, is wanted for the coming year. Good wages paid. Apply at this office. d19 d7

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 23, 1862.

General Orders No. 5.

I. All coffeehouses and other places where liquor is sold at retail in this city or county will be closed on the 24th day of December 1862, at noon, and remain closed until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of January, 1863.

Persons violating this order will be arrested and imprisoned and their liquors confiscated.

II. Any citizen or soldier found on the streets under the influence of liquor will be placed in the Guardhouse.

III. That portion of the city east of Sixth street will be under command of Capt. Tapp, 34th Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, with Lieut. Tindall as Assistant. That portion of the city west of Sixth street will be under command of Capt. Watkins, with Lieut. Abbett as Assistant.

IV. Capt. Hare will have general superintendence of the city and county.

V. These officers are directed to report to these headquarters for instructions.

SELBY HARNEY,
d23 dtJ2 Major and Provost Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 26, 1862.

General Orders No. 6.

At the request of the civil authorities, keepers of saloons having pledged themselves, in case of disturbance, to close immediately, General Orders No. 5 are so far modified as to permit Coffee-houses, &c., to open and remain open until December 31st, 1862, at eight o'clock P. M., when they will close and remain closed until daylight January 3d, 1863.

SELBY HARNEY,
Major and Provost Marshal.

CALVARY CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Bushnell will preach at Calvary Church on Sunday morning, Dec. 28th, at 11 o'clock.

☞ The attention of everybody is called to our celebrated "Magic Currency Holders" and Pocket Calendars, the most convenient, good, and durable article ever offered in this market. No base imitations. Price 10 to 20 cents each. A liberal discount to sutlers, country dealers, and others. A. W. MYERS & BROS., Dealers in Stationery, Periodicals, Cheap Publications, &c., Fourth street, under United States Hotel. d27 d6

HOLIDAY HAT.—Something entirely new and desirable for young men, at Ladd's, 331 Main street. d25 d2

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS—*China Decorated to Order.*—All orders left at Gay's China Palace for the above elegant style of presents, will be delivered on New Year's Eve, Wednesday, 31st. d24 d4

HEADQUARTERS 15TH REG. KY. VOL. INFT'Y., Camp near Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1862.

General Orders, No. 50.

All men absent from this regiment without leave are hereby ordered to report themselves at once at the regiment, and those failing to do so will be published as deserters on the 1st day of January, 1863.

JAS. B. FORMAN,
Col. Commanding 15th Reg. Ky. Vols.
CHAS. L. EASUM, Adjutant. d23 dtj1

HEADQUARTERS 28TH REG. KY. VOLS., LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23, 1862.

All officers and enlisted men belonging to the Twenty-eighth regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, now in the city, will report themselves at Camp Boyle, in Preston's Woods, immediately, or be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly. By order of
d23 dtf COL. W. P. BOONE.

☞ Silver plated goods well assorted for holiday presentation at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green streets. d23 b&jtd31

☞ Toys, in all their varieties, and thousands of articles suitable as Christmas presents, at SUES' VARIETY STORE, No. 220 Fourth street.

☞ Norway Spruce Christmas Trees, the only kind suitable, at
SUES' VARIETY STORE.

CINCINNATI DAILY COMMERCIAL.—The undersigned, being the sole and exclusive agent for the above-named popular newspaper for this city and county, would respectfully inform the reading public that he is now prepared to furnish them to subscribers promptly, and at short notice; also to news dealers, sutlers, railroad and steamboat agents.

W. H. EHRICH, Fourth street,
d17 d3m Under United States Hotel.

FORTY-FOURTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY—*Avoid the Draft!*—The War Department having authorized the raising of nine months' men in lieu of the draft in Kentucky, Colonel Isaac Shelby Todd has been authorized by Gov. Robinson to recruit a regiment of nine months' men to be mustered into the service of the United States as infantry. They will be entitled to the same pay, clothing, and allowances as other troops, except that they will receive no bounty. In all other respects they will be on the same footing with other troops heretofore raised in this State.

John M. Semple, of Louisville, is associated with Colonel Todd as Lieutenant-Colonel, and James T. Bramlette, of Adair county, as Major.

Those who desire to raise companies for this (44th) regiment can report to Col. Todd at Shelbyville, Lieut. Col. Semple at Louisville, or Major Bramlette at Columbia, Adair county, when they will receive the proper authority to progress with the work. d15 dtf

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.—We have just opened *forty-seven cases* of well-assorted and very desirable millinery goods.

OTIS & CO.,
d8 dtf 516 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 24, 1862.

Persons having business with this office, officers of the army, and citizens, will please call between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. The office will hereafter be closed on Sunday.

A. P. MEYLERT,
Surgeon U. S. Vols. Medical Purveyor.
n25 dtf

☞ Grover's & Baker's celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. Sale Rooms No. 5, Masonic Temple, Louisville. n25 d3m

A CHANCE FOR ALL.—Col. A. J. Alexander wants to enlist one company more of picked men for the Thirty-sixth Kentucky Mounted Infantry within ten days. As no officer for the company has been designated, they can choose all their own officers from the members of the company. Call at his recruiting office, on the south side of Main, near First. o22 dtf

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory is the place to buy fine Pens, Holders, Cases, &c. Everybody can get a pen to suit them there. Gold Pens Repointed for 50c. Pens can be sent by mail. Office on Main street, below Fourth.

N. B.—Stencil Brands cut as usual.
o21 dtf R. C. HILL (late Barne & Hill).

☞ For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis, & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just aoove Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. janl dtf

PRESENTS
To Suit Everybody
AT
SUES' VARIETY STORE.
n20 dtf

STEAMBOATS.

For Cairo and Memphis.
DOVE.....ALEX. IRWIN, master.
Will leave on this day, the 27th inst., at 4 P. M., from city wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to
d27 B. J. CAFFREY, Agent.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.
WHITE ROSE.....DICKERSON, master.
Will leave this day, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
d27 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Memphis and Helena.
DOVE.....A. R. IRWIN, master.
Will leave on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 4 P. M., from city wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to
d25 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

Louisville & Evansville U.S. Mailboats
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock P. M.
For Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, and All Intermediate Landings.
The Splendid Passenger Steamers
JNO. T. McCOMBS.....Capt. A. BALLARD,
Leaves Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock P. M.
BIG GREY EAGLE.....Capt. J. H. BUNCE,
Leaves Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock P. M.
STAR GREY EAGLE.....Capt. J. HUTCHINSON,
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M.

Notice.—All freights and Passengers must be at the Portland Wharf before 5 P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that hour under any circumstances. Letters, Bills of Lading, Packages, &c., must be left with the agents, on Fourth street, between Main and the river, before 3 P. M.
d10 dtf30m J. H. BUNCE, Sup't.

REGULAR PACKET—U.S. MAIL MORNING LINE
Connecting at Cincinnati with Early Eastern Trains.
FOR CINCINNATI.
The magnificent passenger steamers
MAJ. ANDERSON, HILDRETH, master,
GEN. BUELL, WHITTON, master,
One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 12 o'clock M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.
Office at the Wharfboat, foot of Third st.

RAISINS—M. R. and Layer Raisins received and for sale by
d20 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS THURSDAY.

Major Anderson, Cin.	Nashville, St. Louis.
Moderator, Cin.	Key West, Cin.
Kenton, Cin.	Belfast, Cin.
Volunteer, Cin.	Mattie Cook, Cin.
Superior, Cin.	Eclipse, Pittsburg.
White Rose, Pitts.	Undine, Madison.
Lady Franklin, Mem.	Goody Friends, Cin.
Emma, Cin.	J. T. McCombs, Hend.

DEPARTURES THURSDAY.

Major Anderson, Cin.	Nashville, Cin.
Moderator, Helena.	Key West, Helena.
Kenton, Helena.	Belfast, Helena.
Volunteer, Helena.	Mattie Cook, Evansville.
Superior, Cin.	Undine, Madison.
Lady Franklin, Cin.	Goody Friends, Helena.
Emma, Helena.	J. T. McCombs, Hend.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	J. B. Ford, Cin.
Anglo-Saxon, Cin.	Lavina Logan, Cin.
Lebanon No. 1, Cin.	Dove, Jeffersonville.
Big Grey Eagle, Hend.	

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	J. B. Ford, Helena.
Anglo-Saxon, Helena.	Lavina Logan, Helena.
Lebanon No. 1, Helena.	Mary Forsyth, St. Louis.
Big Grey Eagle, Hend.	

The river was falling at this point on Thursday night, and declined two inches, but commenced raising again yesterday morning, and up to dark last evening had risen five inches, at which time there was five feet six inches water in the canal, three feet six inches in the pass at the falls, and two feet six inches on the rocks. The weather is mild and cloudy, considerable rain having fallen yesterday.

It is thought that the heavy rains will have the effect to swell the tributaries to the Ohio very materially.

We learn from Capt. J. A. Lusk, the accomplished clerk of the Big Grey Eagle, that the Lower Ohio is rising at all points.

J. N. Leap, a deck hand on the steamer Mary Forsyth, fell overboard from that boat at the foot of the canal on Thursday evening and was drowned. The deceased was from Hanover, Ind., where he has relations residing.

The steamer Dove, Captain A. R. Irvin, will leave for Memphis at 4 o'clock this afternoon, landing at all the way points.

The White Rose, Capt. Dickerson, will leave for Wheeling and Pittsburg at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamer Masonic Gem was purchased yesterday by Capt. Watts, late of the steamer Undine, at $6,500. She will be repaired and run in the Louisville and Kentucky river trade. She discharged sixty tons of Cumberland river freight yesterday, and will leave today for the Kentucky river.

The Superior took two hundred convalescent soldiers to Cincinnati on Thursday.

The Eclipse and White Rose arrived from Pittsburg yesterday with large shipments of freight for our merchants. They will leave again for Pittsburg to-day.

It is thought that the recent rains will render the Kentucky river navigable, in which event Capt. Sanders's new packet Wren will make her advent in that stream to-day.

The splendid steamer Maj. Anderson is the mail and passenger packet for Cincinnati at noon to-day.

Capt. Dan Able's new Mary Forsyth went over the falls on Thursday evening and departed for St. Louis.

Capt. Pink Varble, the veteran falls pilot, took ten steamers down through the pass at the falls yesterday.

Capt. John Simm was placing the steamer Wren's cabin furniture on board yesterday.

A number of boys were badly injured, one fatally, while playing on the wreck of the old Wm. Garvin, at Pittsburg on Tuesday.

The Star Grey Eagle is the regular packet for Henderson at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

RECEIPTS.

Per Steamer Big Gray Eagle from Henderson—41 hhds tobacco, Spratt & Co; 22 hhds do, Glover & Co; 9 hhds do, F S J Round; 522 bags corn, 76 bags wheat, Brandies & Crawford; 300 bags wheat, Riley & Co; 145 do do, 7 bbls do, Reamer & Co; 34 bbls whisky, Huffman & Co; 30 do flour, J H Griffith; 38 do apples, Verhoiff & Bro; 15 bales hops, G Wikoff; 91 bags corn, Duckwall & Co; 7 bbls iron, Louisville Rolling Mill; 1 cask and 2 bbls mdse, D McCulloch; 1 piano, T D Tilford.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
ROB'T C. GRIERSON.....Stage Manager.
THOS. J. CAREY.....Treasurer.

MERRY HOLIDAYS!

☞ The Oriental Drama of THALABA, produced with new and brilliant scenery, beautiful music, novel, mysterious, and wonderful effects, properties, paraphernalia, &c.

THIS EVENING (Saturday), Dec. 27, will be acted, for the fourth time in this city, the magnificent Oriental Drama of THALABA, THE DESTROYER—Thalaba, the Destroyer, Mr. Macauley.....The performance will commence with a favorite Farce.

☞ Private Boxes $5. Dress Circle and Parquette 75 cents. Second Tier 35 cents. Gallery 15 cents. Colored Boxes 35 cents.
☞ Doors open at 7¼ and Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.
☞ For particulars, see small bills.

GRAND BALL!
FOURTH ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
LOUISVILLE STOVE AND HOLLOW-WARE MOULDERS' UNION,

TO be given on TUESDAY EVENING, December 30th, 1862.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Will Horan,	James Ryan,
E. Gilchrist,	John Shelley,
John Russell,	Neal Dougherty,
D. Meagher,	Jacob Schmitt.

MANAGERS.

Peter Speth,	H. Schuckman,
Thos. Wybrant,	Chas. Pfeiffer,
John Coyle,	P. Rigney,
M. Kennedy,	H. Hanger,
H. Goldman,	D. Lincoln,
James Cannon,	Felix Graff,
James Sayre,	C. McBride,
	Andrew Hodapp.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

Wm. White,	Wm. Kelker,
N. Dougherty,	John Shelley,
James Ryan,	John Leaf,
Wm. Porter,	E. Scanlan,
Owen J. Carr,	R. Gilchrist,
John Milligan.	C. Becker.

☞ Simons's Popular Band is engaged.
☞ Tickets One Dollar. d27 d3*

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Closing Boot and Shoe Sale for 1862.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at at Auction-Rooms, for cash,

150 CASES AND CARTOONS OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, AND BALMORALS.

Included in the lot will be found—
Gent's extra fine Enameled 24-inch Boots;
Gent's fine Tongue Grained 24-inch do;
Men's heavy 17, 22, & 24-inch Grain do;
Men's heavy Boots, extra size;
Boys' and Youth's Fancy Kip Boots;
Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Balmorals;
Children's and Misses's Copper-toed do.
With an invoice of
Gent's fine Buff and Calf Balmorals.
☞ This is a No. 1 stock, well worth the attention of the city trade.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
d27 d2 Auctioneers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

MORE FACTS FROM THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

The following condensations are intended to show the condition of the country at present, as compared with its condition during the year 1850:

Population in 1850, 23,037,262; in 1860, 31,-148,047; increase, 35 48-100 per cent., and contains 730,000 more males than females. This is the only country containing an excess of males.

The increase is 1,000,000 more than the entire population in 1810.

The population has doubled in 25 years, and quadrupled in wealth.

Since 1850, 50,000,000 acres of land have been brought under cultivation.

Since 1820, of our present population, one-sixth is from emigrants, two-thirds of which are males, 20 per cent. children, 50 per cent. from 15 to 35 years of age.*

Since 1814, 3,250,000 emigrants have arrived from Great Britain and Ireland; 1,486,044 from Germany; 208,063 from France.

One-ninth of the whole colored population are mulattoes.

One-fifth of our entire population attend school.

Government has given over 50,000,000 acres of land to the several States for education.

The cities have increased, viz:

Boston	From 1840 to '50,	19.68 per cent.
"	" 1850 to '60,	20.40 "
New York	" 1840 to '50,	64.86 "
"	" 1850 to '60,	56.27 "
Philadelphia	" 1840 to '50,	34.27 "
"	" 1850 to '60,	63.18 "
Baltimore	" 1840 to '50,	63.23 "
"	" 1850 to '60,	20.05 "

The mortality in 1850 was 1 41-100 per cent; in 1860, 1 27-100.

Eighteen States have reduced their mortality from 1 60 to 1 37-100 on average. Ten States have increased in their mortality from 1 23 to 1 42, on average, viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Mississippi, Virginia, Oregon.

There is one blind to every 2,740 of the population; one deaf and dumb to every 2,080; one idiotic to every 1,665; one insane to every 1,310.

The increase of death from delirium tremens was 58 per cent; from violent deaths 65 per cent, being 5.64 per cent of all deaths.

Domestic manufactures, including fisheries and mines, yielded in 1850 $1,019,106,616; 1860, $1,900,000,000; increase, 86 per cent., or 123 per cent. greater than increase of population, yielding $60 61 for every man, woman, and child. All mechanical productions below $500 per annum are not included; and gave employment to 1,110,000 men and 285,000 women, and they supported 2½ persons each, or 4,847,500, or about one-sixth of our population; nor does it include merchants, clerks, draymen, sailors, railroad men, steamboatmen, artists, professional men, carpenters, bricklayers, painters, &c.; if so, it would show that one-third of our population are supported by our mechanical industry.

Agricultural implements, in 1850, $6,842,-611; 1860, $17,802,514; increase, 160 1-100 per cent. of which about $3,000,000 was produced in New England, being an increase of 68 per cent.

Pig iron, in 1860, 884,474 tons; value, $19,-487,790; increase, 44 4-100 per cent.

Rolled iron, 406,208 tons; value, $22,248,-796; increase, 30 5-100 per cent.; averaging 92 lbs. for every man, woman and child.

Iron founderies, 1850, $20,111,517; in 1860, $27,970,192; increase, 42 per cent.

Machinery, 1850, $27,998,334; 1860, $47,118,-550; increase, 69 per cent.

Coal, 1850, $7,173,750; 1860, $19,365,750; increase, 169 9-100 per cent. Pennsylvania increased over the whole productions of 1850 $7,529,683, being an increase of 179 per cent.

Sewing Machines, no return in 1850; 1860, $5 605 345.

Clothing, in 12 States, 1850, $43,678,805; 1860, $64,002,975; increase, 46½ per cent.

Lumber, sawed and planed, 1850, $58,521,-976; 1860, $95,912,286; increase, 64 per cent.

Tonnage in 1814, $1,368,127; built since, to June 30, 1861, 8,307,397; 9,675,524 tons, June 30, 1860, owned, 5,539,812. Decrease in 47 years, by wrecks, decay, &c., 4,135,712 tons, or 42 75-100 per cent, and for the last 10 years about 25 per cent, or 2¼ per cent annually; built in 10 years ending 1851, 1,999,263 tons; ending 1861, 3,589,300; increase, 75¼ per cent.

Tonnage in 1851....3,772,439
Built since.....3,589,200—7,361,639 tons.
Loss in ten years..... 1,821,827 "
Value of tonnage.....$221,502,480.

Books and papers, 1850, $11, 586,549; 1860, $39,428,043; increase, 349 per cent.

In 1850, 2,526 papers and periodicals published; circulation, 426,490,978, of which 1,630 were political, 191 religious; circulation, 21 81-100 per annum for each of the white population.

1860, 4,051 papers and periodicals; increase, 60 37-100; circulation, 927,951,548; increase, 117 61-100 per cent, of which 3,240, or 80 per cent were political, being an increase of 100 per cent; 298 were devoted to literature, 277 to religion, 234 to miscellaneous matter.

Increase of white population, 38 12-100; circulation, 34 36-100 per annum for each of the white population. New Hampshire and South Carolina declined in circulation.

Vermont and District of Columbia circulation remained the same; of the total, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, furnished 559,026,124 copies, or over 50 per cent.

Flour and grist mills, $136,000,000 in 1850; 1860, $223,144,369; increase, 64 per cent.

Wheat, 1849, 100,485,944 bushels; 1859, 171,183,381; increase, 70 per cent. Illinois increased from 9,414,577 bushels to 24,159,-500; Wisconsin from 4,286,131 to 15,812,625 bushels.

Corn, 1849, 592,071,104 bushels; 1859, 830,-451,707; increase 40 per cent.

Threshing machines—348 different patents have been issued by the Patent office since organized; to gather the crops of Ross and Pickway counties, Ohio, it would require 30 steam threshing machines, and would save the labor of 40,000 men.

There are more horses, oxen, mules, &c., employed in agriculture than men, and this is the only country that possesses this advantage.

Cotton, 1849, 2,445,793 bales of 400 pounds each; 1859, 5,196,944 bales; increase 110 per cent.

Cottons manufactured, 1850, $65,501,037; 1860, $115,137,926; increase 76 per cent, being $3 69 for each individual, equal to 46⅛ yards at 8 cents; in 1850 it was 32¼ yards. Capital invested $99,551,465 and employing 45,315 males and 73,605 females; increase 10,200 males and 10,944 females; yielding $969 for each on average. Cotton used 364,036,123 pounds; 5,035,798 spindles, and earn $22 86 each; increase of spindles 38 5-100 per cent. New England States produced 78 6-100 of the whole manufactured, and Massachusetts 29 3-100 per cent.

Sheep, 1850, 21,723,220, yielding 52,516,959 pounds wool; 1860, 24,823,566, yielding 64,-311,343 pounds; increase 23 per cent.; increase of imported wool in 1850, $1,681,691; in 1860, $4,842,152, and since 1857 the imports have been over $4,000,000 annually. Of woollens, in 1850, imported $17,151,569; 1860, $37,937,-190; since 1852 the average annual imports of woollens has been over $30,000,000.

Woollen and cotton manufactures, in 1850, $45,281,764; 1860, $68,865,963; increase 54 per cent; consuming 80,000,000 pounds of wool, 16,008,625 pounds cotton. Capital invested $35,520,527, employing 639,700 spindles, 28,-780 males, 20,120 females. The average price of wool in Boston for the last 35 years has been for fine 50 3-10 per pound, for medium 42 8-10, for coarse 35½ cents. The consumption of mutton has rapidly increased. The supply now at rare, exceeds the demand as with any other meat, and the best qualities outsell beef in our markets.

No country is better adapted by natural, and on the whole by artificial conditions, to the production of wool than the United States. It appears to be conceded that Australia and South America contain the only very extensive regions of the earth now capable of competing with equal areas of our country in this production.

That narrow view of vegetation which encloses the vast inland deserts of Australia presents not a circumstance of superiority for this object over the immense natural pastures of our Western and Southwestern States and Territories, and it is manifestly inferior to them in important conditions. Portions of it are destitute of running streams hundreds of miles, and it is subject to the periodical recurrences of droughts, which, in some cases, have extended through years, giving rise to minor vegetation and proving most destructive to flocks and herds. The Government land is higher in price than in the United States. Its distance from the wool market equals nearly half the circumference of the globe; yet its exports of wool rose between 1810 and 1850 from 167 pounds to 40,000,000 pounds. South America is also becoming an extensive producer and exporter of this staple.

England has 530 sheep to the square mile. United States, exclusive of territories, have about 48 to the square mile. The American Merino yield 50 per cent more than his Spanish ancestor, without a deterioration in its quality.

No country has ever been so liberal in importing the most highly estimated foreign breeds of sheep, none have been more successful in acclimating them. Some have greatly improved among us, and none, it is believed, have degenerated. In view of all the preceding facts, it would seem most anomalous that a people so intelligent and enterprising as is our own should have advanced so long in one of the most important departments of industry, and have consented so long and so largely to import a prime necessary of life which they could actually produce and market at a less cost than the exporter.

	1850.	1860.
Horses	4,328,387	6,089,942
Asses and mules	1,195,395	1,160,295
Milch cows	6,368,745	8,933,265
Working oxen	1,683,067	2,185,134
Other cattle	10,260,372	14,566,325
Swine	30,344,250	32,497,811

Value of live stock, including sheep, $542,-067,276; increase from 1850 to 1860, $1,098,-862,355; the 6 territories contain about 22,-000,000. Live stock valued about $109,000,000.

Slaughtered animals, 1840, $111,703,142; 1859, $212,871,053; increase, 92 per cent. Tanners and curriers, 1850, $37,702,333; 1860, 67,490,751; increase 97 per cent.

Boots and shoes, 1850, $33,967,408, employing 74,305 males, 32,918 females; capital invested, $13,000,000; 1860, $89,549,900; increase, 67 8-10 per cent., employing 96,287 males, 31,149 females; capital invested, $24,-050,983. Of the productions, Massachusetts, $46,440,209; Essex, Worcester, and Plymouth counties produced $14½, $9½, and $9,250,000. Philadelphia produced $5,329,887; Lynn $4,-867,399; Haverhill, $4,130,509; New York $3,-869,068.

India rubber goods $5,729,909; increase 90 per cent.

Musical instruments $5,791,807; increase 150 per cent.

Jewelry, 1860, $19,554,580; increase 64 per cent.

Was 5,000,000,000 feet, value $13,000,000.

Petroleum or Well Oil or Kerosene, daily production from a single well, 93,000 gallons; in 1859 325 barrels was sent to market by one railroad; in 1861, by the same, 134,927 barrels; total productions, 500,000 barrels, now are yielding about 300,000 barrels or 9,300,000 gallons weekly. A railroad is now building expressly to furnish facilities for forwarding it to market. Exported from Jan. 1 to April 1, 1862, 2,342,042 gallons.

Hay and clover, 1849, 13,838,642 tons; 1859, 19,129,128 tons.

Clover seed, 1849, 468,978 bushels; 1859, 929,-010.

Orchards. 1849, 7,723,186 bushels; 1859 19,-759,361 bushels.

Sugar, 1859, 238,133,000 pounds; molasses, 12,700,991 gallons. Sugar, 1860, 302,205,000 pounds; molasses, 16,337,080 gallons.

Maple sugar, 1850, 34,253,436 pounds; maple sugar, 1860, 38,863,884 pounds; Chinese sugar cane molasses, 7,235,025 gallons.

Importation of sugar in 1859, over 31,000,000 pounds.

Spirituous liquors, 88,002,988 gallons; value, $24,253,176.

Malt liquors, 100,425,895 gallons; value, $18,001,135; an increase of 175 per cent.

Wines, 1850, 221,249 gallons; 1860, 1,860,008 gallons; in 22 States increase of 740 per cent. Ohio, California, and Kentucky produce over one half of the whole. In 1859 we paid over $4,000,000 for imported wines.

Tobacco, 1849, 199,752,625 pounds; 1859, 429,390,771 pounds; increase 115 per cent. New York produced in 1849, 84,189 pounds; in 1859, 5,764,382 pounds. Massachusetts, 1849, 133,246; in 1859, 3,233,198 pounds. We also imported $8,000,000.

Fisheries in 1860, $12,924,082, 75 per cent of the same from Massachusetts.

Real and personal estate, 1850, $7,135,780,-228; in 1860, $16 159,616,068, increase 126 45-100 per cent. Iowa increased 900 per cent. amounting to $282,000,000; wealth per capital 1850, $123; in 1860, $336 per population. Pennsylvania 96 per cent, gain $7,000,000,000. Wealth in 1850 per population, $312; in 1860, $487. New York, 1850, $1,080,309,216; 1860, $1,843,338,517; increase per cent, 70.63. Maryland, $219,217,364; 1860, $376,919,944; increase per cent, 71.93. Massachusetts, $573,-342,286; 1860, $815,237,433; increase per cent, 42 19.

Railroads, 1850, 858.879 miles, cost $296,-260,128; 1860, 3,059,877 miles, cost $1,134,452,-909; increase, about 300 per cent.; transported 850 tons for each mile in operation; total, 29,-000,000 tons; value, at $150 per ton, $3,900,-000,000. More than three-fourths of this has been created since 1850. New York contains 2,569 miles; transported 4,741,773 tons. Massachusetts contains 1,317 miles; transported 4,094,369 tons. Average, 1,700 tons for each mile.

HORSE RAILROADS.

Boston	10 miles;	cost	$2,964,875
New York	61.79 "	"	5,002,535
Brooklyn	79.92 "	"	2,071,678
Philadelphia	17.00 "	"	2,811,700
Cincinnati	17.38 "	"	403,163
St. Louis	25.30 "	"	576,590

BANKING.

Years.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.
1830	330	$145,102,253	$200,451,214	$22,114,017
1840	901	358,442,693	462,903,532	25,105,153
1843	691	228,861,948	254,744,937	33,503,305
1856	872	267,462,071	472,507,653	48,667,138
1860	1,562	421,886,094	691,983,570	83,594,327

	Circulation.	Imports and Exports.	Population.
1830	$61,323,898	$146,726,428	12,866,020
1840	106,903,572	229,537,337	17,069,453
1843	58,563,048	149,999,279	
1850	131,612,911	330,037,054	23,191,876
1860	207,102,483	762,242,350	31,445,080

Amount of fire and marine risks in 1860, $3,000,000,000. Loss by fire, $22,020,000. Loss by marine, $28,575,700.

Life insurance—amount at risk, $180,000,-000.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
BOWLING GREEN, Dec. 19, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: A few lines from here I trust will not come amiss. We are again overrun with soldiers. The talk is that all the Tennessee troops will here be formed into a division. Gen. Wm. Leroy Smith, the gallant hero of many battles, was united in marriage yesterday evening with Miss Durham, of this place. They were afterwards serenaded by the 4th Kentucky minstrel band, and by a Tennessee band. May their paths through life be strewn with roses (minus the thorns).

It is but natural that I should take a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of our Kentucky soldiers, and it pains me exceedingly to find that the little delicacies and extras so needful to the sick or convalescent soldier, and which I was led to believe the Sanitary Commission would supply to all regiments, are not to be found in any of the Kentucky regiments encamped here, and the men of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry tell me that they never have received anything of the kind from any source.

Another and a more grievous wrong is done to some of our soldiers by not giving them the old rough-going men for leaders—men of good, sound common sense—men that are able to take a regiment into action with some prospect of bringing honor upon themselves and State.

Does not the disgraceful surrender of Murfreesboro, of Clarksville, and of Hartsville teach us that there are bad officers and leaders among our army? Should not those officers be discharged that can't adapt themselves to a military life? Should not those officers be discharged that, through old age and dullness of intellect, are not able to drill and never will learn? And yet I can find men whose ages border on the age of dotage, and whose infirmities will not allow them to ride more than 15 or 20 miles per day—men who are fifteen months in service and never drilled their regiment; most of the time away from their men, but always present when pay day comes, in command of regiments composed of the very best fighting material Kentucky can boast of?

When General Rosecrans took command of the army of the Cumberland, and got special permit from the War Department to muster out inefficient officers, I expected that, at least, the most glaringly inefficient ones would be discharged immediately, but my expectations are not realized. I think it high time that our fighting tree be pruned of its dead and decaying limbs, or else the General's Nightcap Brigade will be turned into a Division. My experience teaches me that good officers can make good soldiers out of bad material, but poor officers will spoil good soldiers, and it is surprisingly strange to me why there is such an apathy, such a neglect in the proper officers to investigate charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty brought daily against commandres of regiments and companies.

Commanders surely ought to be able to drill their men. They are expected to have the confidence of their commands. But how in the name of God can men have confidence in a Colonel who has been in service fifteen months but never drilled the regiment, and can't drill? What guarantee can such a commander give that he will be able to manœuvre his men in battle and have even chances with our wily foe? As I have said before, it is passing strange that a matter of such vital importance to the success and well-being of an army has been so long neglected, and unless such men are discharged we may expect disaster after disaster to befal our army.

Yours, truly, INVISIBLE GREEN, Esq.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
SANITARY COMMISSION AT PERRYVILLE.

PERRYVILLE, KY., Dec. 22, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission closes its work of benevolence in Perryville, Ky., to-day.

It may be well for the public to know what they have done in alleviating the suffering of the wounded in this place. They will see from it that this Commission is indispensable, and the necessity of greater efforts to make and keep it efficient.

Since the 11th day of October they have distributed the following articles, besides hundreds of minor articles, and numerous delicacies of diet that would be impossible to enumerate: 665 cotton and cotton flannel draw rs, 115 woollen drawers, 904 cotton shirts, 285 woollen shirts, 448 sheets, 450 towels, 285 bedquilts and blankets, 361 pairs wool socks, 284 pillow slips, 54 barrels onions, potatoes, and dried fruit, 12 kegs butter, wines, berries, canned fruit, &c., &c.

Without the above articles the condition of the wounded here would have been intolerable. Situated 75 miles from Louisville, it was impossible to get hospital supplies with sufficient assportation for some weeks. Within two days after the public could be made aware of the fact that a battle had actually occurred at Perryville, the Commission had their supplies here. They came when our condition was entirely destitute. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon gentlemen who had this Commission in charge. Col. C. B. Flood, their agent here, has been truly faithful and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. Prompt to distribute to the truly needy, he was quick to detect every effort to impose upon the charities of the institution; thus seeing that everything was properly bestowed.

It is to be hoped that the commission may always succeed in getting such faithful and competent men for agents, for the public will surely give with a more liberal hand when they know that their benevolence is not misapplied. JAMES G. HATCHETT,
Surgeon U. S. V. in charge at Perryville.

Indians paroled prisoners are now required to report to Camp Morton in Indianapolis in 20 days.

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth.]

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

BY L. T.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Some time after Mrs. Beecher Stowe had her abolition production, called "Uncle Tom's Cabin," published, and it had taken a run, such as works of fiction often do, without any one being able to account for the morbid appetite that craves such books, we saw it stated in a newspaper that Henry Ward Beecher had represented, in a public lecture he was delivering, that there was such a personage as Uncle Tom—a real character, on whose history his sister founded her book; that Uncle Tom lived in a cabin near Indianapolis, Indiana, at the time he himself resided there, and, in connection with his account of Uncle Tom, he spoke in very feeling terms of his own early trials in beginning his ministry at Indianapolis, and the words of encouragement received by him from the then Governor, N. Noble, of that State, under whose protection Uncle Tom then lived.

At the time of this notice, we wrote a short account of what we knew of Uncle Tom and his history, which we intended to offer to the Louisville Journal for publication, but at the time a political contest was going on, occupying its columns with discussions we considered of more consequence to our real interests than forty Uncle Tom's Cabins could ever be, however much interest people took in reading them. The result was we threw the manuscript in the fire, without asking the Journal to print it, or even saying anything about our writing.

We have sometimes thought that we had done wrong in not making known the facts about Uncle Tom, as we have since found many abolition brothers and sisters, and other weak-minded story-loving readers, who believed firmly that there was not only such a personage as Uncle Tom, but that his life and history were truthfully given by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, and that all of her other characters were drawn from life.

In one thing she gave Uncle Tom's character correctly. He was a nobleman by nature, and a Christian by practice—what used to be called an old-fashioned Virginia gentleman—a man of mark wherever he went. For, though a negro, and a full-blooded one, his personal appearance was commanding, and his open, gentlemanly countenance made him warm friends of all persons, white and black, who became acquainted with him. He lived to be, as was believed, over one hundred years of age, and, whilst a slave, was never out of the family to which he belonged. He was born and raised in the family of Nobles, of Virginia; came to Kentucky, the property of Dr. Thomas Noble, who lived, when he first came to Kentucky, back of Covington, then Campbell, now Kenton county, about ten miles, at a place which was afterward the farm of Major Winston, and on which he lived many years. Dr. Noble afterwards moved to Boone county, at a place afterwards called Bellevue, and there lived many years, and was there buried.

Dr. Noble was a man of the old school, the compeer of Major Thomas Martin, Col. John Grant, and his brother, Squire Grant, General James Taylor, George Gordon, and many other early settlers, who were old men when we were a boy; men full of that jollity and good nature so common among the early settlers of Kentucky; who took part of their time, and a goodly part of it, too, to the cultivation of the social graces; who loved each other as sparsely settled people, in a new country, always do, and did not make the gain of dollars and cents the only or chief object of life.

After Dr. Noble's death, Uncle Tom continued on the farm and managed the same, under the direction of his mistress, until she died, when, under some arrangement amongst the heirs, Thomas and Sarah, his wife, were permitted to go free.

During the period that Uncle Tom was chief overseer for Mrs. Noble, our first recollection of him began. We were a small boy, and being on a visit to kindred were playing with an uncle, also a boy about our age, in the vicinity of Mrs. Noble's barn, when we heard the sound of stripes being pretty well laid on some person, who was begging earnestly to be let off; on looking through a crevice in the side of the barn we saw old man Thomas administering upon a young negro man pretty severely.

The cause, as we learned, was that the young negro had failed to worm a piece of tobacco which Thomas had directed, when leaving home a day or two before, and which his experienced eye detected to have been greatly slighted by the young negro.

Young as we were we could but express our astonishment at the young negro man submitting to be whipped, when Thomas remarked, "He knew he deserved it, my son, for disobedience of my orders, and for telling a story by saying he had killed all the worms, when the plants showed the contrary."

Uncle Tom believed that the negroes were, in the general, better off with good masters than to be left to themselves; that with people never would recognize them as equals, nor consent to their having equality with them, in church or State.

His own history verified his belief. When Mrs. Noble died, Thomas, who had never thought of leaving her whilst she lived, was advised to go to Cincinnati and live; that he would there find many of his race free, and have their society, and be where he could have church advantages. He spent some days amongst the free negroes of Cincinnati, and returned to the house of one of his advisers with this answer: "Miss M—— I can't live with the people I have seen in Cincinnati. They would not suit me to live with. But few of them work, and nearly all are worthless. I am going to get master N—— to buy me some ground near Lawrenceburg, where master L—— N—— and Miss —— live, and Sarah and I will live near them and we know they will see we are not imposed on."

They lived at Lawrenceburg until L—— N—— and L—— V—— left there, and then becoming dissatisfied, Noah Noble moved the old people on to his land, near Indianapolis, where they both remained till they died.

Thomas and Sarah were never separated for a week in their lives. They never belonged to any one but Dr. Thomas Noble and his wife and the heirs of Dr. Noble, and, when they were permitted to go free, they clung to the family, knowing this fact, that there was not one of them who would not care for them and provide for their wants.

The mock sensibility, which so often has wept over Uncle Tom's fate, has lost its tears over a fiction. We have ourself seen men and women making a great to do over the negroes, who would let the poor white woman and their children perish with hunger and cold.

We have now before us the wives of half a dozen soldiers, whose husbands have been forced by absolute want to enlist and go to war to earn bread for their families, some of whom may never see home again, and these Beecher Stowes, and other abolition whiners, all around and about, shed no tears for their own white sisters, but if a full grown negro leaves his home for another what a cry of agony is heard.

Three of the Noble family yet live, who can correct us if we have not stated Uncle Tom's history aright.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
FROM THE SEVENTEENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., Dec. 19, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: While we are all (officers and men) exceedingly distressed at the discharge of Col. McHenry, yet the exaggerated reports that are going abroad are doing a manifest injury to both officers and men as good soldiers. The officers are doing their duty nobly by giving their men good advice, and the excitement which existed at the time of Col. McHenry's departure from this place is fast subsiding.

One officer present has tendered his resignation on account of bad health, but no other has tendered his resignation since the news of Col. McHenry's discharge was received. All seem disposed to do their duty and hope for his restoration. Some twenty-two left on the night of the 15th inst., and several of them had gone off without leave to their homes before and had returned.

It is hoped that all friends of the regiment will advise them to stand by their colors now as they have heretofore done on the bloody fields of battle.

These brave officers and men have won too much honor and renown for the old 17th to tarnish it now for this cause, though grievous it be. It is hoped, gentlemen, that you who shape, and mould, and reform the sentiments of this great country by your incomparable Journal, will give them some wholesome advice on this occasion.

The Journal is dear to them as it is to all loyal men. Yours. S. A. M.

A DASH IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST KANAWHA DIVISION, }
CHARLESTON, VA., Dec. 3, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

The General commanding the 1st Kanawha Division takes great pleasure in announcing to the troops of his command the gallant and brilliant success of the 2d Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, and returns thanks to the officers and soldiers, who, by a prompt, spirited and daring movement, succeeded in surprising the camp of the enemy, scattering and capturing his entire force, and destroying his camp and equipage, including 200 stand of arms, 55 sabres and 5 wagons, and who returned from the expedition bringing 113 prisoners and 106 horses as trophies, and themselves covered with glory, and all this without the loss of a man.

The courage that surprised and attacked the enemy in his camp deserves commendation. To mention one name would seem to render it necessary to mention all, but the praise of the General is his praise of the soldier. Honor is due to Col. J. C. Paxton, and Maj. Wm. H. Powell, and Capt. John McMahon, whose company led the column in the charge.

Promptness, energy, and daring are expected from the soldiers of this division, and they are assured that these are the forerunners of success. By command of

BRIG. GEN. CROOK.
R. B. PARK every, Capt. and A. A. G.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Evening Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The following is the conclusion of the synopsis of the testimony of Gen. Hooker before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, together with the testimony of Gen. Halleck:

Question—Would that movement have been safe in view of the fact that the enemy had not the means of crossing here? Answer—Yes, sir, because I could take the heights with my command, and then put them in condition of defiance. If I had gone there not a man of the enemy would have come to Fredericksburg, but would have gone to some other river and fortified there, if we had given them time, as effectually as they have here. I regard the rebel position on the Rappahannock as a strong one. I mean that one they retired from. At Manassas they had the advantage of two railroads, one to bring supplies from the west, and the other railroad from Richmond, to bring troops from there. It is the strongest position they had in Virginia. The advantages of this position to hold against a force wishing to cross the river and attack are such as I have never seen before.

The following is from Gen. Halleck's testimony:

Question—Was there or not any agreement or understanding between you and Burnside that pontoons and army stores or either of them should be furnished him by authorities here without his looking? Answer—No.

Question—I will say army stores necessary for him to cross the river and move forward for Fredericksburg?

Answer—Yes. I requested General Meigs and General Haupt, in charge of the railroads, to go with me to consult with Burnside, and told him that everything was at his disposition. He must make his own requisitions, and give his own orders, and that I would not interfere except to assist him in carrying his views out as much as I could; whenever anything was reported to me as being done, that I would render all the assistance in my power.

Question—Do you recollect whether or no there was any discussion when you were there as to the point it was necessary that pontoons and the army should arrive at Falmouth at the same period of time, so that the enemy should not know the point designated for crossing?

Answer—I do not think that was mentioned; this matter I know was mentioned, that the pontoons should be there as soon as they could after we had got possession of the road.

Question—At any time did Gen. Woodbury go to you and suggest that it would be impossible to get pontoons and stores at Falmouth as soon as expected, and that was the reason it was to be advisable that the movement of the army of Burnside should be delayed?

Answer—Not to my recollection. Woodbury, in a conversation, spoke of the difficulty of getting instantly sufficient transportation to go down, and, therefore, that the train should go by land, the transports were required to get down provisions and it was suggested that as few as possible should be used for moving pontoon trains.

Question—Since General Burnside has been in command of the Army of the Potomac, have all its movements been made according to his judgment and discretion as far as you know? Answer—Yes, entirely.

Question—Do I understand you to say that the delay in bridges, you think, was caused by the elements and the inefficiency of the men, and that there is nobody to blame that you know of? Answer—I will not say inefficiency, but will say this: Burnside reported to me that the officers in command of the land train had not been as efficient as they ought to have been, but he afterwards modified the report; I told him to arrest any person who had neglected his duty and send him to Washington immediately, and he said to me he did not think it necessary.

Gen. Meigs' testimony is to the effect that, in his opinion, there was a mistake in expecting that the pontoon at Berlin to be brought to Falmouth, while the army made 2½ days' march. Gen. Haupt's testimony was taken up, but not submitted with the report.

[Special to the Times.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

Gov. Pierpoint has written the President a letter in regard to the admission of Western Virginia as a State, in which he says the refusal of the President to sign the bill will be a fatal blow to the loyalties of the State and tantamount to their delivery to the tender mercies of the Richmond regency.

The Secretary of War has authorized the Indian Bureau to raise two regimental Indian regiments for service as a home guard in Southern Texas and the Indian territory.

Several soldiers belonging to a New Jersey regiment, on the recent advance of our army across the Rappahannock into Fredericksburg, captured from the vaults of the Fredericksburg Bank over $30,000 in 10 and 20-dollar gold pieces, and a large quantity of bank notes.

It is a well-founded belief here that Secretary Chase will soon lead to the hymenial altar the accomplished widow of the late Senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

A large number of wounded arrived here to-day from the Rappahannock.

The Government departments were closed to-day, and business generally suspended.

There were happy times at all the hospitals. At some there were toasts, sentiments, and speeches, and good dinners were furnished the patients by their friends. The weather was fine.

Recently a number of papers belonging to ex-Commander M. F. Maury, late of the U. S. Navy, were found at the house of Dr. Herndon. One of them, dated April, 1862, and addressed, "My excellent friend, the Grand Admiral of Russia," a copy of which was sent to that functionary.

The rebellion as they (the loyal citizens) term it, he expected they would fain have the statesmen of Europe believe well nigh crushed out. First, they said it was a small affair that could be put down in a few weeks, then in 60, then 90 days.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

The Herald's Key West correspondence, dated the 11th, reports that eleven steamships with troops aboard passed there. Among them was the flag-ship North Star, with Gen. Banks and staff on board.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, }
December 24, 1862. }

Richmond papers contain a Charleston despatch announcing the safe arrival at a Southern port of a very large steamer with shawls, blankets, cloths, &c.

It is stated by rebel officers that a large establishment in Richmond is engaged in making pantaloons of the same color and texture as those furnished our soldiers.

General Bonham was unanimously elected Governor of South Carolina, in place of Maxy Gregg, killed at Fredericksburg.

[Special to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

It is now certain that the President will stand fast by the policy announced in his proclamation of freedom of Sept. 22.

The President is already engaged in considering the terms of a proclamation to be issued on New Years' day.

The President has also made up his mind to garrison the southern forts with black soldiers, who will also be used to protect the navigation of the great rivers, soon to be opened to commerce.

General Pope left for the West this evening.

BUFFALO, Dec. 26.

General Fremont arrived here on Wednesday night and left at 11 o'clock yesterday morning for the West.

The New York Times says it is reported that he is to assume command of the Mississippi river expedition now organizing at Memphis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

No movement by either army, and no indications of a renewal of hostilities.

The President has stopped the assessment on disloyalists in Missouri ordered by Schofield, in view of recent manifestations of the willingness of the people to adopt the emancipation policy.

The rebels have been driven from Charlestown, Va. We lost 2 killed.

The Tribune says African soldiers will be employed to guard the banks of the Mississippi, and garrison the forts below New Orleans and on the coast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

Lieut. Chas. H. Adams, of the 1st Illinois light artillery, discharged last week, was restored yesterday by order of the President.

General Foster arrived here on Wednesday from North Carolina. He had an interview with the President, Secretary of War, and General Halleck, from whom he received assurances that all the reinforcements he needed would be sent to his department immediately.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.

Gen. Keyes moved from Romney and took possession of Winchester on Tuesday. Gen. Jones, with 2,500 rebels, occupied Winchester the previous week, but had gone towards Staunton.

Milroy's forces were at Middletown intending to move towards Winchester. The railroad there was entirely destroyed by rebels.

Great destitution exists among the people of Winchester.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

A vessel from St. Thomas reports the rebel schooner Retribution had run the blockade at Wilmington, Nov. 20th, and arrived at St. Thomas in December, having a cargo of cotton, rosin, turpentine, and three guns in her hold.

BUFFALO, Dec. 26.

The lines east are working very badly on account of the rain.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26, M.

River five feet ten inches by pier mark and rising.

Suppressed Wreck.—A bundle of English papers dated Oct. 31, addressed per steamer Persia to Canandaigua and Nova Scotia, was found on Sable Island about the 22d of last month, and it is supposed that a wreck has occured. A revenue cutter has been dispatched

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

Through to Nashville.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, NOV. 25, PASSENGER and Freight Trains will run through to Nashville without change of cars.

7 O'CLOCK A. M. PASSENGER TRAIN for Lebanon, Perryville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Campbellsville, and Columbia daily (except Sunday).

8 O'CLOCK A. M. PASSENGER TRAIN for Bowling Green and Russellville, on Memphis Branch, and Franklin and Nashville on Main Road.

1 O'CLOCK P. M. THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN for Nashville.

12 O'CLOCK NIGHT THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN for Nashville.

5 O'CLOCK A. M. WAY FREIGHT TRAIN for Bowling Green and all way Stations leaves every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Freights in limited quantities for Bowling Green and way Stations will be received in Depot on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

7 A. M. FREIGHT TRAIN for Lebanon Branch.

All Freight for shipment must be in Depot by 4 P.M.

n22 B. MARSHALL, Superintendent.

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT

RAILROADS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1862, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as fol lows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A.M., stopping at all stations when flagged except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevieu, connecting at Eminence with stage from Newcastle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington via rail and stage for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Louisville at 3:30 P. M. and arrive at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.; will leave Frankfort at 5:45 A. M. and arrive at Louisville at 9:37 A. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Louisville at 5:50 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and Through Freight information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

n21 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, AND until further Notice, an ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Freight and Passengers will leave Louisville at 8 A. M. for Lebanon Junction.

Returning, will leave Lebanon Junction at 4 P. M. and arrive at Louisville at 5:30 P. M.

o10 dtf B. MARSHALL, Sup't.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT.

1863. Winter Arrangement. 1863.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 17, PASSENger Trains will leave New Albany (opposite Louisville) as follows:

9:00 A. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS (Daily except Sundays), making close connections at Mitchell with O. & M. Railro